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REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 9th December 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(d)—Education—	
A question in Parliament ...	1639	The end of the strike at the Sibpur Engineering College ...	1643
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Relics of Buddha ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		The Chittagong Girls' School ...	1644
Dacoities—Political and otherwise ...	1639	Bengali in Bihar ...	ib.
The Bauha dacoity in Mymensingh ...	ib.	"Bihari Bardu" ...	ib.
"Sachindra Nath Mitra's internment" ...	ib.	The awakening of Bihar ...	ib.
Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Govern- ment ...	ib.	The Patna University ...	ib.
"A funny affair"—About Mrs. Besant ...	1640	The Patna College strike ...	1645
A tempest in a teapot ...	ib.	Ditto ditto ...	ib.
Tilak at Gadag ...	ib.	"A contradiction"—The Rangpur College fund ...	ib.
A released youth sails for England ...	ib.	The educational dilemma ...	ib.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and the Bihar Govern- ment ...	ib.	Want of paper in India—How to supply it? ...	ib.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad ...	ib.	"Has passed the B. A. Examination"—Announced after six months ...	ib.
Ditto ditto ...	ib.		
Discharge and re-arrest ...	ib.	(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Admin- istration—	
A prayer for the release of an interned person ...	ib.	The most deadly disease in Bengal ...	1646
"Internment" ...	ib.	The war and reduction of sanitary expenditure ...	ib.
Running train thefts ...	1642	Cholera in some villages within the Basirhat sub- division ...	ib.
"Desecration of a temple" ...	ib.	"Purdah park" in Calcutta ...	ib.
The President Pauchayat and the assessment of the chaukidari tax ...	ib.		
The Criminal Investigation Department ...	ib.	(f)—Questions affecting the Land—	
"A horripilating incident" ...	ib.	Inspection of settlement work ...	1647
(b)—Working of the Courts—			
Good advice ...	1643	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—	
Inadequate punishment of a police Sub-Inspector ...	ib.	Water-logged condition of certain places in Midna- pore ...	1647
Inadequate punishment of a police Sub-Inspector— Police scandal ...	ib.	The Nadia rivers ...	ib.
"A Magistrate's whim—The Kanchanpur Bakr-Id riot case" ...	ib.	Extension of railways ...	ib.
Corruption of peons ...	ib.		
(c)—Jails—			
Nil.			

(h)—General—

The Earl of Ronaldshay ...	...	1647
"The Governor of Bengal"	...	ib.
Lord Ronaldshay ...	...	1648
Ditto ...	...	ib.
Ditto ...	...	ib.
Ditto ...	...	ib.
"The future Governor of Bengal"	...	ib.
"The Governor-designate of Bengal"	...	1649
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	1650
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
The successor of Lord Carmichael	...	ib.
The new Governor of Bengal	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	1651
The Bengalee and the Governorship of Bengal	...	ib.
Hill exodus ...	...	1652
Ditto ...	...	ib.
Ditto ...	...	ib.
The Industries Commission	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	1653
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Ditto ditto	...	ib.
Industries and Government	...	1654
Indian graduates and the India Office	...	ib.
The Delhi Administration Report and Mr. Muhammad Ali, editor of the <i>Comrade</i>	...	1655
The Public Services Commission	...	ib.
The new Home Member	...	ib.
Inland telegraph rates	...	ib.
Pension to the families of deceased lascars	...	ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND
CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"Terrible struggle for existence"	...	1655
Distress in Cachar and Sylhet—An appeal by the Relief Committee	...	1656
"An account of distress"	...	ib.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The situation on the fronts	...	1656
Hindenburg's strategy	...	ib.
"Rumania"	...	1657
Ditto	...	ib.
Ditto	...	ib.
Ditto	...	1658
Ditto	...	ib.
Greece	...	ib.
France	...	ib.
"A crisis"—Rumania	...	ib.
The German campaign in Rumania—Will it end the war?	...	1659
Rumania and war experts	...	ib.
"The crisis in Greece"	...	ib.
"The miserable condition of Greece"	...	1660
"War news"	...	ib.
"The unexpected has happened"	...	ib.
The situation on all the fronts	...	ib.
"Loss of India's existence"	...	1661
Poverty and bad agricultural conditions	...	ib.
The Town Hall meeting	...	ib.
Cruel killing of kine	...	ib.
"Rabindra Nath's greatness"	...	ib.
Compulsory service in Australia—Why not enlist Indians?	...	ib.
Our political future	...	1662
Sir K. G. Gupta and Indian Constitutional Reform	...	1663
"India's future"	...	ib.
The fear of Home Rule	...	ib.
"Asia's new awakening"	...	ib.
"The awakening of Asia"	...	1664
The Viceroy's reassuring words	...	ib.
Viceroy's policy	...	ib.
"Sir James Meston's love for Bengal"	...	ib.
Mr. Lyon and the Bengali double company	...	ib.
Lord Chelmsford and the Calcutta races	...	1665
Anti-Bengali feeling—Its cause	...	ib.
Prevention of sale of coins at higher than legal values	...	ib.
"Scarcity of paper"	...	ib.
Three British soldiers in the fold of Islam	...	ib.
Two utterances: "Wanted sacrifice—India and sacrifice for war"	...	ib.
India, the brightest jewel of the British Crown	...	1666

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1916.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Akon" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hem Ch. Goswami, Brahmin ; age about 42 years.	2,000
2	"Banhi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 47 years.	500
3	"Diptee" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rev. G. R. Kampfer ...	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
4	"Ahale Hadis" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Abdul Hakim ; age 32 years	1,000
5	"Akhyai" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Mohan Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
6	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	700
7	"Al-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Khan ; age 36 years ...	900
8	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	500
9	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
10	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	300
11	"Antapur" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	1,000
12	"Archhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	600
13	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	350
14	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 76 years.	1,000
15	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 51 years.	1,600
16	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 42 years.	600
17	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
18	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 53 years.	500
19	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath De, Hindu, Barui ...	500
20	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	C. S. Patterson ...	4,000
21	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	500
22	"Bangabandhu" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 58 years.	150
23	"Banga Mahila" (P) ...	Puthia ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	Not known.
24	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 70 years.	8,000
25	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 31 years.	1,550

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
26	" Bangavasi " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 59 years.	19,000
27	" Bankura Darpan " (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 55 years	453
28	" Banshari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Tapan Das, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 23 years.	500
29	" Barisal Hitaishi " (N)	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 38 years.	623
30	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years, and Panchkari Banerji.	14,000
31	" Bauddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami ; age 33 years.	750
32	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
33	" Bharati " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli, Brahmo ; age about 33 years.	1,700
34	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 40 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	4,000
35	" Bharatmahila " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 35 years.	450
36	" Bharat Nari " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ananda Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	1,000
37	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
38	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	200
39	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 44 years.	200
40	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya.	500
41	" Birbhum Hitaishi " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Bichitra Bilas Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 19 years.	250
42	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	940
43	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	800
44	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin.	700
45	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 54 years.	660
46	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
47	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	1,000
48	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	600
49	" Byabasay O Banijya " (P)*	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 38 years.	500
50	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	800
51	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha.	800

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	"Chhatra Ranjan" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-Monthly ...	Saraj Kumar Ray, Hindu, Kayastha	500
53	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Devendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 30 years.	500
54	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	300
55	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	1,000
56	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Hari Das Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	100
57	"Dainik Basumatl" (N)	Do. ...	Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years, and others.	3,500
58	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
59	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brah- min ; age about 41 years.	100
60	"Dhanwantari" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya age 62 years.	600
61	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
62	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 55 years.	7,000
63	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Kumar Dev Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 26 years.	1,500
64	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 79 years.	900
65	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	800
66	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda ...	Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 36 years.	300
67	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
68	"Grihastha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	3,000
69	"Hakim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Masihar Rahman, Muhamnadan ; age 33 years.	500
70	"Sri Gauranga Sevak" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brah- min ; age 59 years.	400
71	"Hare School Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
72	"Hinda Ranjika" (N) ...	Rajshahi ...	Weekly ...	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhamnadan ; age 42 years.	200
73	"Hinda Sakha" (P) ...	Hooghly ...	Monthly ...	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
74	"Hindu School Magazine" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bajali Bhushan Shome, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 18 years.	800
75	"Hitavadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	32,000
76	"Islam Abha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Shaikh Abdul Majid ...	1,000
77	"Islam Daroun" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Rahim, Muhamnadan ; age 40 years.	3,000
78	"Islam-Rabi" (N)* ...	Mymensingh ...	Weekly ...	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Musul- man ; age about 34 years.	700

* Suspended.

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
79	"Jagabai" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amrita Lal Sen Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age 58 years.	500
80	"Jagat-Jyoti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 58 years.	700
81	"Jagaran" (N) ...	Bagerhat ...	Weekly ...	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
82	"Jahnabi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	600
83	"Jangipur Samoad" (N) ^o ...	Murshidabad ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
84	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jatindranath Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	300
85	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
86	"Jhankar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Nath Pal, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	900
87	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do. ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 36 years.	300
88	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,500
89	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 49 years.	350
90	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 51 years.	300
91	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	150
92	"Karma" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Krishna Kishor Das, Hindu, Karma-kar; age 28 years.	400
93	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 70 years.	500
94	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sarat Kumar Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	750
95	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 54 years.	350
96	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha; age 42 years.	700
97	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 36 years.	1,000
98	"Krishi Sangvad" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Probhas Chandra Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 25 years.	300
99	"Kshatriya Bandhoo" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nagiswar Prasad Sinha, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	400
100	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Satish Ch. Mukharji ...	500
101	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahmo; age 38 years.	500
102	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 61 years.	200
103	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair; age 61 years ...	500
104	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
105	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sevananda Bharati, Hindu, Mahishya; age 32 years.	1,200

*Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
106	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 46 years.	1,000
107	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	1,100
108	"Manasi-o-Marmabani" (P)*	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
109	"Mandar Mala" ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 68 years.	400
110	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 27 years.	500
111	"Midnapur College Magazine" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Rajani Kanta Pal ...	200
112	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	1,700
113	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,000
114	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 40 years.	5,000
115	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ananda Charan Sen, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	450
116	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad ...	Weekly ...	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
117	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...		
118	"Naivedya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Prakash Chandra Pradhan, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	150
119	"Namasudra Hitaishi" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Bharat Chandra Sarkar, Hindu, Namasudra; age 26 years.	
120	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 33 years.	500
121	"Narayan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 49 years.	1,200
122	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	700
123	"Nawakhali" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kumar Arun Ch. Sinha, Hindu, Kayastha, age 30 years.	1,000
124	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 27 years.	400
125	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchcowri Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	About 3,500
126	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 63 years.	900
127	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai ...	Weekly ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	500
128	"Nityananda Sevak" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Kabhyapurantirtha, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
129	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly ...	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 33 years.	400
130	"Pabna Bogra Hitaishi" (N).	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
131	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore ...	Fortnightly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	500
132	"Palilvasi" (N) ...	Kalna ...	Weekly ...	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	300

* Suspended.

No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	" Pallivarta " (N) ...	Bongong ...	Weekly ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	600
134	" Pantha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	300
135	" Pataka " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukunda Behari Mallick, Hindu. Namasudra ; age 32 years.	1,000
136	" Pataka " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Quarterly ...	Revd. J. D. Raw ...	500
137	" Prabhini " (N) ^o ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Panchkari Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
138	" Prachar " (P) ...	Jayanagar ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,600
139	" Praja Bandhu " (N) ...	Tippera ...	Fortnightly ...	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kai-varta, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	210
140	" Prajapati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ..	1,000
141	" Prantavasi " (N) ...	Netrakona ...	Fortnightly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
142	" Prasun " (N) ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 45 years.	700
143	" Pratidhwani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Jagannath Mazumdar ...	300
144	" Pratijna " (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	150
145	" Pratihar " (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 68 years.	506
146	" Pratibha " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Abinash Chandra Mazumdar ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	500
147	" Pratistha " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Prasanna Goswami, Brahmin, age 23 years.	300
148	" Pravasi " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 57 years.	5,000
149	" Priti " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	300
150	" Pritibarta " (P) ...	Tippera ...	Do. ...	Kali Das Pal, Hindu ...	500
151	" Puspanjali " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Kumud Ranjan Ray, Baidya, age 42 years.	400
152	" Rajdut " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. Rasa Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 33 years.	700
153	" Rangpur Darpan " (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	400
154	" Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika ." (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Bhavani Prasanna Lahiri ; Hindu, Brahmin.	500
155	" Ratnakar " (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	Abdul Latif, Muhammadan ; age 36 years.	200
156	" Rayat " (N) ^o ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 35 years.	900
157	" Sabuj Patra " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Pramatha Nath Chandhuri, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	500
158	" Sadhak " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Biswas ; Hindu, Kaiavarta ; age 34 years.	200
159	" Sahitya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch, Samajpati Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	5,000
160	" Sahitya Parisad Patrika " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satish Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 51 years.	2,000

* Suspended.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin; age 62 years.	400
162	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatha Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	1,500
163	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
164	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya; age 36 years	450
165	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
166	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo; age 62 years.	About 550
167	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose; age about 48 years.	300
168	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	N. J. Basu, M.A. ...	400
169	"Sande" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 32 years.	2,500
170	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Kumar Mitter; age 55 years.	6,000
171	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	900
172	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Chandra Gupta, Brahmo; age about 60 years.	400
173	"Santosh" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch. Chakladar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	1,000
174	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha; age 51 years.	400
175	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Purba Bangala Brahman Sammilani	300
176	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	200
177	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	400
178	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	7,500
179	"Saurabha" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	1,200
180	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	350
181	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Hindu; Baidya; age 41 years.	200
182	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 59 years ...	125
183	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 38 years.	1,000
184	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,500
185	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Rev. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
186	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 39 years.	250
187	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, Hindu; age 56 years.	1,000
188	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P) ...	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas, Hindu; age 48 years.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
189	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab; age 32 years.	600
190	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do.	Weekly	Pijus Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 33 years.	1,200
191	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
192	"Suprabhat" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo; age 32 years.	900
193	"Suraj" (N)	Pabna	Weekly	Manmatha Nath Majumdar	375
194	"Suhrit" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 32 years.	300
195	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Perojpur, Barisal	Fortnightly	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya; age about 37 years.	300
196	"Surabhi" (P)	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	300
197	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste; age 50 years.	400
198	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B.	4,000
199	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Howrah	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 34 years.	600
200	"Tambuli Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 45 years.	200
201	"Tapaban" (P)	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	250
202	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 42 years.	450
203	"Tattwa Manjari" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 43 years.	600
204	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (P).	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 54 years.	300
205	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 44 years.	1,250
206	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukharji	900
207	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	600
208	"Tulsi Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rasik Mohan Bidyabhusan, Brahmin; age 55 years.	250
209	"Uchchasa" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
210	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,200
211	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 30 years.	About 3,000
212	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	450
213	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
214	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Giriya Bhushan Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	775
215	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	300
216	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 54 years.	600

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217	" Viswadut " (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	2,000
218	" Viswavarta " (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 39 years.	1,000
219	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
220	"Abhan" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Rajendra Chandra Dass; age 30 years.	2,000
221	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
222	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 50 years.	600
223	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Radha Kissen Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 51 years.	250
224	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
225	" Dacca Gazette " (N)	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 49 years.	500
226	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Satyendra Nath Bhadra, Hindu, Kayastha; age 49 years, and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
227	"Fraternity" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Quarterly ...	Rev. W. E. S. Holland ...	150
228	"Jagannath College Magazine." (P).	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
229	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti; age 49 years.	2,000
230	"Krishnagar College Magazine." (P).	Krishnagar ...	Monthly ...	Besanta Kumar Sarkar ...	200
231	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Quarterly ...	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
232	" Rangpur Dikprakash. " (N).	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Pramatha Nath De ...	300
233	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Sukumar Datta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	2,000
234	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Faridpur ...	Weekly ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 43 years.	500
235	"Scottish Churches College Magazine." (P).	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
236	"Sri Krishna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sudhindra Nath Chatterji ...	500
237	"Students' Review" (P)*	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagannath Majumdar ...	300
238	"Sunday School Advocate" (P).	Tamluk ...	Quarterly ...	J. P. Meik ...	300
239	"Syamagram School Magazine" (P).	Dacca ...	Do. ...		600
240	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 51 years.	500
<i>Garos.</i>					
241	"Achikni Ripeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
242	"Phri g Phrang" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	D. McDonald ...	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
243	"Agarwalla" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Chuni Lal Agarwalla ...	100
244	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Babū Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	3,000
245	"Calcutta Samachar" (N).	Do.	Daily	Kumar Ganes Singh; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 24 years.	2,000
246	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. K. W. G. Kennedy, Christian	450
247	"Daily Price List" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Bhupat Ram ...	250
248	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Do.	Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	1,500
249	"Daroga Daptar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Barman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 30 years.	800
250	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 40 years.	5,000
251	"Bhaskar" (P) ...	Do.	Quarterly	Padmaraj Ram Vala, Hindu, Jain; age about 48 years.	200
252	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
253	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Agarwala; age 45 years.	300
254	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years.	1,000
255	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
256	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 63 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
257	"Habibi Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 71 years.	500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
258	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mr. S. T. Jones ...	500
259	"Sajjan Toshini" (P) ...	Scrimayapur	Do.	Bimala Prasad Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years.	300
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
260	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 34 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
261	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	800
262	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 62 years.	940
263	"Sri Vajrekhya Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
264	"Adib" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Sayid Nawab Ali; Muhammadan; age about 32 years.	1,000
265	"Albalagh" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Abul Kalam Azad, Muhammadan; age about 33 years.	1,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Urdu—concluded.</i>					
266	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" [*]	Calcutta	Daily	Maulvi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	800
267	"Negare Bazm" (P) [*]	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
268	"Refaqut" (N) [*]	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
269	"Durbin" (N) [*]	Do.	Do.	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy	800
270	"Resalat" (N) [*]	Do.	Do.	Sajat Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 45 years.	8,000
271	"Safir" (N) [*]	Do.	Do.	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
272	"Sadaqat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Gulam Hyder Khan ; Muhammadan ; age 38 years.	2,000
273	"Tandrusti" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
274	"Tirmezee" (N) [*]	Do.	Do.	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 26 years.	200
275	"Iqdam" (N) [*]	Do.	Do.	Mohiuddin Ahmad, B.A. ; age 35 years.	1,000
<i>Oriya.</i>					
276	"Utkal Varta" [*]	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 51 years.	200

* Suspended.

No.	Plant of the ...	Where ...	Number of ...	Notes
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Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st January 1916.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Gujrati.</i>				
1	Navroz (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...		
2	Khulna (N) ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...		

Exhibitions to which officers are the first of London, and of which the following are the names.

No.	Name of Exhibition	Date	Where Published	Name of Institution
1	...	...	...	...
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December has the following:—

A question in Parliament.

Lately Mr. Moran made an enquiry in Parliament whether it was true that the authorities in Ceylon had been authorised to shoot dead all people arrested in connection with the late riot in that island against whom any proof could be adduced. To this the Colonial Secretary replied that no such authority had been given, but he had seen a notification denouncing punishment against all people who wilfully concealed evidence against the rioters. Now the tenor of the Colonial Secretary's reply has roused suspicions in our mind; many things are denied by Ministers at first, but when hard pressed they are compelled to make disclosures. The fact that a notice to the above effect had been issued would seem to imply that there was a secret understanding. We hope that Mr. Moran will try to elicit the real facts in this connection.

HITAVADI.
D. C. 1st, 1916.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca) of the 26th November says that in these days, whenever a dacoity occurs, the police are apt to jump to the conclusion that it is a "political dacoity." This leads them very often to refrain from attempting to trace the real culprits. The recent dacoity at Bauha in Mymensingh was committed by men wearing hats and trousers. The police at first thought it was a political dacoity, but subsequently it was found to have been the work of Moslems.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 26th, 1916.

3. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that the dacoity at Bauha, in the Mymensingh district, which was at first declared to have been committed by Babus, has been proved to be the work of Musalmans, some of whom have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. This shows that many of the dacoities which are frequently reported to have been committed by Babu dacoits may not have been committed by them. It is not difficult for ordinary dacoits to put on coats and trousers and carry guns so as to look like Babus and thus misguide the police.

DARSA,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

4. The fact that Sachindra Nath Mitra, who was released from jail on the 1st November, was served with an order of internment on the 9th November, inclines the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th November to think that his internment had been decided upon before his release. Considering that Sachindra has paid the penalty of his past crime by having served 7 years in jail and that he had not done anything since then to deserve fresh punishment, the paper fails to find any justification for his internment. It is a pity, says the paper, that he should not, even after his long imprisonment, be given an opportunity to reform his character. We hope that Government will reconsider its order.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 28th, 1916.

5. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th November, in referring to the explanation given by the Central Provinces Government regarding their action against Mrs. Besant, says:—

Mrs. Besant and the Central Provinces Government.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

It is strange that Mrs Besant was not allowed to attend the Conference even as a visitor. We know the responsibilities of Government and also that it has to move with great caution nowadays, but there is no reason why it should depart from popular methods of procedure. We venture to express this opinion because (1) Mrs. Besant can never think of creating an agitation against British rule; (2) when the loyalty of Indians has been proved, there should not be any apprehension about their being excited by her speeches, because that would imply a radical change in their national sentiments.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916

6. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December draws the attention of the Government of India to the fact that while the Government of the Central Provinces stated that the application of the Defence of India Act to Mrs. Besant had given satisfaction to the leading members of the Reception Committee of the Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference, the latter are now denying that they ever directly or indirectly gave Government to understand that the presence of Mrs. Besant in the Conference would cause any hitch to its proceedings. The Government of India should enquire which party is speaking the truth. Mrs. Besant should not be punished unjustifiably.

NAYAK,
Nov. 29th 1916.

7. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that a complimentary *pan-supari* party was recently held at Gadag, in the Dhandu district, in honour of Tilak, when a notice was served on him under section 42 of the District Police Act prohibiting him from making a speech. The officer serving the notice also insisted on the assembled gentlemen dispersing immediately. Subsequently, he agreed to allow Tilak 5 minutes to address the company, but he was interrupted as soon as he said: "The aim of all of us is the same." Apparently, therefore, the aim of all of us is most dreadful. It was a veritable case of a tempest in a teapot.

BANGALI,
Nov. 29th 1916.

8. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th November refers to the order served on Tilak prohibiting him from making any speech at Gadag, and remarks that Tilak has come to be to the executive officers what the bogeyman is to little children.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

9. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th November thanks Government for permitting Narendra Nath Bose, some time ago under arrest as a political suspect, to proceed to England to prosecute his studies.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

10. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th November says, that after reading the representation submitted by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to the Bihar Government protesting against the charge of corresponding with the enemies of the British Government mentioned in the internment order, it has come to the conclusion that it would have been well if Government had interned the Maulana on some other charge. In view of the nature of the charges brought against him, Government should either have him tried before a law court or remove the charges from the internment order.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

11. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 30th November, in referring to the representation submitted by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, protesting against the allegations made against him in the internment order, says that the Bihar Government should publish proofs for its allegations, as keeping silent in the matter may cause dissatisfaction.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

12. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who has been interned at Ranchi on a charge of having corresponded with the enemy, has, in a petition to the Bihar Government, totally denied the charge. A sifting enquiry is necessary into the matter. No one should be punished on mere suspicion.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

13. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th November says that Sachindra Lal Mitra was sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition. He served his term recently and, after his release, was re-arrested. Is he thus to suffer eternal torment for having offended once?

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December hopes that Lord Carmichael will favourably consider the petition submitted to Mr. Cumming by the mother of an interned person named Nripendra Nath Sarkar for his release on the ground of his ill-health.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

15. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes:—
"Internment."
Since the commencement of war with Germany our Government has enacted a new law for the punishment of suspected persons. Previously, if Government found it incon-

venient or improper to have any suspect tried in open court, it used to deport him, but now such persons will be interned. We did not say much on the matter so long, because we did not think it proper to embarrass Government at a time like the present, and also because we did not like to judge of the measure before seeing its result. A large number of men have been interned up to date, but so far dacoities and other crimes have not come to an end. We should think, therefore, that we should be failing in our duty if we remained silent any more. The way in which Mr. Cumming judges every case before issuing orders for internment has convinced us that he will never punish any suspect without reasonable cause. But there is no guarantee that the work will always be entrusted to a just official like him; nor is there any chance of our knowing the rules which guide his procedure. We know of cases in which immature youths have been interned. If they have committed any political offence it must have been because they were led away by evil men without any regard for the consequences. We are glad to hear that some of these *détenus*, who have behaved themselves, will be released on securities. We should, however, suggest that immature boys should be released at the outset, for if they are interned for any length of time, their studies are neglected and the seed of discontent which is already sown in their minds grows into serious mischief when later on the fact of their having been political suspects prevents them from getting any employment. Such boys had better be left under the care of their guardians, who might be asked to keep them out of the reach of wicked men. Let Government punish evil-minded men who spread discontent and commit anarchical crimes, for such men ought to be punished in the interests of society, but the means of reforming boys of tender age who are misguided by others should always be plain and simple. Each internment costs Government quite a large sum of money—about Rs. 100 a month, to say the least. And this is a fact which deserves serious consideration. Then, again, *détenus* are free to go about anywhere they like within the villages they are interned in, so long as they do not mix with school-boys, but is it not likely for young men like them to enlist the sympathies of grown-up persons and spread the seed of discontent through them, especially as in our country news travels faster by the lip than by the newspaper? We do not think that Government has taken this fact into account, for otherwise it would never have removed young boys from the healthy influence of their parents and guardians and placed them under the control of the police. We are sure that want of any intimate knowledge of the Bengali society has led Government to take such a step, regardless of the discontent which it may breed. The fact, again, that dacoities have not been put a stop to shows that the internments have not produced any direct good and that the dacoits, who have made themselves a terror in the mufassal and whom the police have so far failed to trace, are not political dacoits. We do not, of course, mean to say that Government should, in spite of there being reasonable cause for suspicion, refrain from punishing political criminals, for such men ought to be punished and the public ought to help Government in securing their punishment. The recent *communiqué* has removed the ground of objection which we had against internments. We must, however, say that while Government might punish the real anarchists, who have centres where they work and who taint young and impressionable minds, boys of tender age should be left to their guardians to guide and reform them, so that the future of such youths may not be blasted. We are fully confident that if Mr. Cumming examines the police reports regarding the conduct of the present *détenus*, he will be moved by pity into letting many of them off and that, in several cases, he will give them the benefit of the doubt. Government are no doubt aware that many of the police informers are old convicts and belong to the scum of the society. It need not, therefore, be mentioned that the information they supply the police with are in most cases exaggerated and even false. It is for this reason that persons sent up for trial by the police are in many instances acquitted by the court. The case against every *détenu* has, to a great extent, to be judged on the reports of such informers, and hence mistakes are very probable. It would, therefore, be well if the cases of all the *détenus* are considered once again. In view of the facts stated above, we ask Government to consider whether the present system of internments is proper?

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

BANGALI,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

16. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th November refers to the recent train thefts on the Central Section of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and as such cases have come to be rather too frequent, the paper asks the police and the Railway authorities to take strong measures for putting them down.

17. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th November notices the report which has already appeared in certain papers (see paragraph 15 of this report for the week ending the 2nd December 1916) about the desecration of a Hindu temple by some Musalmans at Patna, thana Mayareswar, district Birbhum.

18. A correspondent writes as follows to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December :—
The President Panchayat and the assessment of the chaukidari tax.

What Babu Jogendra Chandra Singha wrote about the working of the chaukidari tax in a previous issue of this paper (see paragraph 61 of this Report for the week ending the 25th November 1916) is very true. The President Panchayat is supreme authority in the matter of the assessment of the chaukidari tax, the other panchayats, as a rule, unquestioningly accepting his decisions. In this matter of assessment he shows partiality to his friends, relations and obsequious neighbours, and vindictive severity to those who are not in his good graces. The provision about posting up a list of the assessed taxes in a conspicuous place 15 days before the commencement of the new year is seldom obeyed. A gentleman, to the correspondent's knowledge, repeatedly called upon the President Panchayat and the collecting panchayat regarding the amount of chaukidari tax to which he had been assessed, but could obtain no information on the point till the latter authority actually called upon him to demand payment of the tax, which he found, to his surprise, had been doubled. When he orally appealed to the President Panchayat against this exorbitant assessment, he was blandly told that the time for preferring an appeal had expired and that, moreover, the appellant had been ungracious enough to refuse to supply the President Panchayat with two pieces of bamboo gratis at his request. Thus the appellate authority, under section 19 of the Act, in this case, is the man who actually makes the assessments. The remedy against arbitrary assessment provided by section 20 of the Act is practically useless, for it requires an appeal against chaukidari assessment to be preferred to the Magistrate by at least 10 signatories, and 10 men sufficiently bold to appeal against the President Panchayat, who is generally a man of position, are hardly to be found in a village. In these circumstances the Act should either be repealed or thoroughly amended.

19. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the astounding increase in the expenses of the Criminal Investigation Department and also to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika's* remarks on the subject, and observes :—

Have the Government in spite of all this, been able to root out anarchical crime? Why then maintain a costly department when it is quite patent that some other remedy is necessary to combat the mischief? In many cases persons sent up for trial by the Criminal Investigation Department are acquitted by the court after Government have had to spend huge sums of money on lawyers' fees. The money thus wasted is never recovered from the officers responsible for the institution of such cases, nor are those officers punished. No one, of course, calls the efficiency of the Criminal Investigation Department into question, but it is far too expensive and needs reform. It cannot be denied that if political crime has really spread, some other measure than raising the expenses of the Criminal Investigation Department is necessary.

20. Referring to a correspondence published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to the effect that on the 23rd ultimo a man was detected disguised as a female in the female compartment of a train in the Howrah station, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes :—

The incident is so fearful that henceforward people will be afraid of putting their women in the female compartments in trains. The Railway authorities should be very careful in the matter.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

21. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 23rd November, in quoting the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, endorses the complaint made therein :—

Good advice.

JYOTI.
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

"It is with extreme regret that we are driven to the necessity of giving public expression to the feeling of grave discontent prevailing among the majority of the members of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service in consequence of the recent promotions and supersessions in their ranks."

"We have heard it remarked openly that the High Court has not, of late years, been quite happy in its selection of officers for the listed appointments that were thrown open to the members of this service upwards of a decade back. It is also asserted that officers of ripe experience and established judicial reputation have been passed over lightly and mediocres promoted over their heads to these appointments."

22. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st December is astonished at the award of such a light punishment as imprisonment for 6 weeks on Sub-Inspector Abu Husain of Mahespur thana, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Jessore for having outraged a woman. Considering the terrible character of the offence committed, the sentence must be said to be quite inadequate.

Inadequate punishment of a police Sub-Inspector.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 1st, 1916.

23. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December expresses the same view about the inadequacy of punishment in the above case, and says that Government should make an appeal for enhancement of sentence.

Inadequate punishment of a police Sub-Inspector—Police scandal.

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

24. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December draws the attention of the Bihar and Orissa Government to the conduct of Mr. Brett, Magistrate of Barh, who is trying the Hindu accused in the Jadupur *Bakr-Id* riot case, in refusing to issue summonses in the names of most of the witnesses cited by the defence. He refused to issue a summons in the name of a Musalman woman, on the ground that the defence wanted only to harass her, although the Mukhtar for the defence submitted that she was not a *purdanashin* woman. In the case under section 147 he has altogether refused to issue summonses in the names of witnesses for the defence. Government should take immediate steps to give the defence every facility to bring forward all evidence in its favour.

"A Magistrate's whim—The Kanchanpur *Bakr-Id* riot case."

BANGAVASI.
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

25. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the recent case of one Abdul Karim, a peon of the Feni court, who was punished for corruption, and observes that this practice among the peons and *amla* of our courts is as prevalent as among police officers. Government and the High Court should instruct Judicial Officers to keep a sharp eye on their subordinates, so that all cases of corruption may be duly punished.

Corruption of peons.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

(d)—Education.

26. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1323 (B.S.) asks for a reconsideration of the orders punishing the recent strikers at the Sibpur Engineering College. They have been unduly severe and unjust too, for the strikers were not heard in defence. Undue harshness might secure public sympathy for the offenders, though the college authorities, being all foreigners, might not care for that. They forget their own student days, and their first impulse is not to think of what will conduce to the welfare of the students but to punish and repress some promising youths belonging to a conquered race.

The end of the strike at the Sibpur Engineering College.

PRAVASI.
Agrahayan, 1323 (B.S.)

27. The *Tripura Hitaishi* (Comilla) of the 22nd November requests the Government of India to make over the recently discovered relics of Gautama Buddha to the Buddhist temple at Bodhi Gaya instead of to Ceylon. It will be a matter of deep regret if relics of Buddha go out of India, the land of his birth.

Relics of Buddha.

TRIPURA HITASHI.
Nov. 22nd, 1916.

JYOTI,
Nov. 23rd, 1916.

28. The *Jyoti* (Chittagong) of the 23rd November complains that the education imparted in the Khastagiri Girls' School at Chittagong is quite unsuited to the present-day requirements of Hindu girls and tends too much to anglicise them. Hence the popularity of the institution is falling off.

NAYAK,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

29. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that the Bengali used in the question papers of the M.E. and M.V. Examinations of the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions is very queer and not intelligible to the average Bengali. It is the Bengali which a Hindusthani newly learning the language would speak. Attacks on the purity of Bengali are being made not only by Government but by writers like Rabindra Nath and the editor of the Bengali monthly entitled *Sabuj Patra* (the Green Leaf). Of course Bengali will outlive all these attacks and adhere to the pure standard laid down by Mukundaram, Bharat Chandra, Madhusudan, etc.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

30. In an article under the marginally-noted heading, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the large number of curious words which appear in the question paper on Mathematics set in the Final Examination for the Training Schools in the Panta, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The language used in the question paper, says the journal, is supposed to be Bengali, but it is more than we can do to find out what it really is. In fact, if this be Bengali, then the language we speak must be Hebrew. A perusal of the question paper will show that there are in it words and expressions which are a curious mixture of Bengali, Bihari and Hindusthani; and many of them are enough to drive one almost mad who tries to make any sense out of them. Now since Urdu is a mixture of Hindusthani and Persian, one would not perhaps be very far wrong if one were to call the composite language of this question paper "Bardu."

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

31. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th November, in referring to the strong denunciation of the Patna University Bill by the Hon'ble Rai Purnendu Narayan Sinha Bahadur of Bihar, says that the Patna University Bill has awakened Bihar. For this Sir Harcourt Butler, the framer of the Bill, is primarily responsible. Lord Curzon drove the Bengalis to agitate by partitioning Bengal, and it would appear that Sir Harcourt framed this Bill with the object of driving the people of Bihar to agitate. It should not be forgotten that Sir Harcourt had already settled the policy of his department in regard to local self-government and education before Sir Sankaran Nair took charge of the Membership. It was during Sir Harcourt Butler's term of office that the Patna and Dacca University schemes were formulated. Sir Sankaran Nair is only responsible for the introduction of the Patna University Bill into the Council. This is why we opposed the Bill when it was introduced and expected that it would fail to receive the support of the Biharis. This is what has happened. We congratulate the Biharis on their stand against the Bill. No one present at the Conference showed any sympathy with the Bill. This shows that Bihar is in accord with other provinces in regard to its estimate of the Bill and it is certainly a matter of glory for her.

The presidential speech is a plain statement of facts. The Biharis demand many amendments in the Bill. Let us see how far Government respects their wishes.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

32. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that the Senate and Syndicate of the Patna University are mere figure-heads. All authority is vested in Government. Under the circumstances, what was the necessity of asking respectable people to sacrifice their self-respect and form a sham Senate and Syndicate? A paid Vice-Chancellor alone could have carried on the work of the University under Government. It is feared that Government may try to apply the principle of the Patna University to other Indian Universities and thus rob them of the little independence which even Lord Curzon's reform left to them.

33. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th November says that a meeting was held on the previous Sunday at Patna to discuss the recent Patna College strike. Emphatic protests were made, which the Bihar Government have apparently ignored. Things will become very serious if this protest is not heeded. Let Mr. Jackson be promptly transferred.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

34. Referring to the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Coupland in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council about the Patna College strike, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes:—

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

There should be no interference with the religious rites of Hindu and Musalman students. We hope that the matter will be judiciously settled, and the students who went on strike will be allowed enjoyment of their scholarships, etc., as formerly.

35. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

"A contradiction"—The Rangpur College fund.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Yaslimuddin Ahmad, B.L., leader of the Rangpur Moslem community, has written to us repudiating the charge of police oppression in connection with the realisation of subscriptions to the Rangpur College fund. He thinks that the charge is being made by people who have not paid or are unwilling to pay subscriptions, or whose feelings have been wounded by failure to become leaders of meetings held for collecting subscriptions. We shall be extremely glad if what the Khan Bahadur says is true. The college will be of great benefit to Musalmans, and all Musalmans should freely subscribe to the fund. Nevertheless, our correspondent has, in his tour through the district, received innumerable complaints of oppression in connection with the realisation of subscriptions. Even a pleader of Rangpur has made a similar complaint. It is wrong to suppose that all these complaints are untrue. However that may be, we request the complainants to communicate with the Khan Bahadur first and, if they fail to get satisfaction from him, to write to us.

36. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes as follows:—

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

The educational dilemma.

The country is now faced with an educational dilemma such as that which presented itself to it about a hundred years ago when Sanskrit and English education contended for exclusive recognition by Government. At that time the latter triumphed and people began to educate their sons in English schools.

Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, recently declared that henceforth the School Final Examination would be recognised by Government as a qualification for admission into the public service in preference to the Matriculation Examination. This declaration of Mr. Sharpe's has raised a flutter in almost all Indian Universities. As most people educate their sons with a view to qualify them for admission into the public service they will henceforward refuse to educate their sons in the Matriculation standard, with the result that the number of Matriculation candidates will diminish by half with a proportionate fall in the incomes of the Universities. There would have been no such difficulty if Government had fixed upon the I.A. or B.A. Examination as the recognised qualification for admission into the public service instead of the School Final Examination.

37. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that in reply to a question in the local Legislative Council, the Madras Government has declared that there is no means of manufacturing white paper in the existing paper mills in that province and perhaps thinks that its duty in the matter ends there.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

In view of this scarcity of paper, should not the educational authorities reflect on the expediency of reviving the use of slates in schools and adopting brown paper for the purpose of printing school books as well as for writing purposes in schools?

38. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December says that six months after the publication of the result of the last B.A. Examination, the Calcutta University has announced, in the *Calcutta Gazette* dated the 29th ultimo, that one Nagendra Nath Ray (No. 2) also passed the examination.

BANGAVASI,
D c. 2nd, 1916.

"Has passed the B. A. Examination"—Announced after six months.

Surely the University authorities deserve praise for such wonderful management of affairs!

(e) *Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

PRAYASI,
Agrahayan, 1323 (B.S.)

39. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1323 (B.S.) writes that fever is responsible for many deaths in Bengal. One of the most deadly diseases in Bengal. the causes of fever is hinted at in the following extract from a recent official report, but an effort has been made to minimise its importance—and that cause is railway extension:—"Among rural areas Gokarna in Murshidabad which stood second last year, now heads the list with a ratio of 69.58 against 53.06. The Civil Surgeon says that this thana continues to be notorious for returning the highest death-rate under the head "Fever," the health of the locality having become worse since the construction of the B.-A.-K. Railway. Although there is evidence of there having been a definite increase of malaria in the country traversed by this line, since its construction, data are not yet available to show what proportion of the deaths returned from this area as due to fever is really to be ascribed to malaria."

PRAYASI,
Agrahayan, 1323 (B.S.)

40. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan* 1323 (B.S.) says that Germany is a deadly enemy who ought by all means to be vanquished, but fever, cholera and pox are no less deadly enemies. German enmity is bound to come to a stop before long, but these enemies are increasing their activity. Official reports declare that sanitary expenditure had been curtailed because of the war; but sanitary and educational expenditure ought not to be curtailed (if necessary for the prosecution of the war let all other expense be reduced). Fever kills 10 lakhs of people a year in Bengal. If England can spend 6 crores per diem to fight Germany, cannot even 6 lakhs per annum be found to fight fever? The economic loss caused by malaria has been estimated at 12 crores of rupees per year. Can nothing be done to prevent it?

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVAHA,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

41. A correspondent of the *24-Parganas Vartavaha* (Bhowanipur) of the 28th November says that as cholera has appeared in the Fetia, Saistanagar, Baldeghat, Kifatkati and other villages within the Basirhat subdivision, Government should send a few medical men to those places.

BANGAYASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

42. The *Bangayasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December enters a strong protest against the proposal of Dr. Banks in the Calcutta Municipality to establish a lady's park in the city, and writes:—

The Committee which has been appointed to consider the proposal ought to have had a few more orthodox Hindus and Musalmans on it. We, however, hope that the proposal will, by the grace of God, be dropped. Those who will give their opinion in favour of this *purdah* park scheme, in spite of its being opposed to Hindu and Musalman traditions and social rules, will be opening the path for a terrible social revolution among Hindus and Musalmans. Dr. Banks is a foreigner and is not, therefore, expected to know much about the society and religion of Hindus or Musalmans in India. He is trying to explain away the *purdah* question by saying that he does not want to break the rules of the *purdah*. Why then has he made the proposal at all? Does he not know that the Lady Wenlock Park in Madras has failed to attract *purdah* ladies to it? A similar fate will befall the *purdah* park in Calcutta if it is also established. We, therefore, request the Committee and the Chairman of the Municipality to reject the scheme. If the Committee should support it, we request Government to prevent the municipality from spending the rate-payers' money on such a useless scheme. Those who are *purdanashin* will never visit the park and those who are not *purdanashin* will never care to visit it. Just as respectable people object to the existence of houses of ill-fame among them, so orthodox Hindus and Musalmans object to the establishment of a *purdah* park in the city.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

43. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 28th November appeals to Mr. Jameson, Settlement Officer of Midnapore, to relieve the people of the excessive harassment to which they are now subjected because of the practice, on the part of most of the Deputy Collectors employed on settlement work, of carrying on their work not during the fixed hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. but from the early hours of the morning till 11 o'clock at night. And the poor villagers have to be in attendance all these hours!

NIHAR,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

44. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 28th November speaks of the urgent necessity of steps being promptly taken by the Irrigation Department to drain away the water which is now standing on many fields in Jalamutha, Sujamutha, Bhuiyamutha, Bajarpur, Larumutha, etc., to the detriment of the crops.

NIHAR,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

45. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—
Any project recommended on purely sanitary grounds receives but little attention from Government. The opinion is generally held that the gradual silting up of the rivers of Bengal in consequence of the obstruction of natural drainage by railway construction is mainly responsible for the prevalence of malaria in the province, but Government has been slow to move in the matter for two reasons. First, it is difficult to decide about the comparative merits of the various remedies suggested by different experts. Secondly, the silting up process has proceeded so far in a long course of years that the cost of the execution of any remedial scheme would be excessively heavy. But now that Major Hirst has declared that the port of Calcutta is in danger owing to the diminishing volume of water coming from the Nadia rivers, Government may set about a remedy if really convinced of the alleged danger to the port.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

46. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December is not prepared to accept the views expressed by the manufacturers of sugar and indigo of Cawnpur that the extension of railways is absolutely necessary for the growth of the country's industries, in view of the fact that railways do not help internal trade at all, though, of course, they are of great use to external trade. An extension of railways means the increase of the country's exports, and as such it should not be encouraged by Government. A decrease in exports is sure to benefit indigenous industries, and so money ought not to be wasted on railways any more.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

(h)—General.

47. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th November writes:—
The news of the Earl of Ronaldshay being appointed Governor of Bengal has filled us with great concern. So far as we know of him, he cannot be considered a friend of India. Both in the Public Services Commission and in the House of Commons he has always opposed the aspirations of the people of this country.

BANGALI,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

48. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th November refers to the abandonment of the public meeting which was proposed to have been held in Calcutta in connection with an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office and observes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

Though the meeting has not been held, it is clear to everybody that the people of Bengal unanimously wish their Governor to remain in office for some time yet. We are of opinion that the present system of changing Governors every five years is not conducive to good administration, because five years is too short a period to allow of any Governor being intimately acquainted with the

problems of the province in his charge. We would, therefore, suggest that the term of office of a Governor should be ten and not five years. We are sure our rulers are also of this opinion, though for some reason unknown to us they do not care to act accordingly.

BANGALI,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

49. From what the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th November knows of Lord Ronaldshay and from the anti-Indian spirit which His Lordship showed while he was a member of the Public Services Commission, the paper is not inclined to give him credit for any sympathy with Indians and is, in fact, greatly concerned at his appointment as the Governor of Bengal.

Lord Ronaldshay.

BANGALI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

50. The glowing tribute which the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* have paid to Lord Ronaldshay has rather alarmed the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 30th November. The

Ibid.

paper would not have much to say if the other two journals had poured their praise on His Lordship after he had been in India for some time. The very announcement of his being appointed as the Governor of Bengal has caused great rejoicings among the English community in this country. Besides, in some of his works, Lord Ronaldshay makes insinuations against educated Indians. All this gives the *Bangali* enough cause for concern.

BANGALI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

51. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st December endorses the views expressed by the *Pioneer* about Lord Ronaldshay.

Ibid.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

52. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes that the *Statesman* thinks that Lord Ronaldshay will be no opponent of rational political reform, while

Ibid.

rejecting all projects of a wild and unsettling nature. We cordially echo this hope.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

53. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December accords a hearty welcome to Lord Ronaldshay, the Governor-designate of Bengal.

Ibid.

NAYAK,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

54. The following appears in the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th November:—

"The future Governor of Bengal."

Our future Governor has gained a considerable experience of India and his long stay at Government House, when he was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon, must have thoroughly acquainted him with the aspirations of the people of this country. He knows Bengal and its people. It would be no exaggeration to say that he is a staunch disciple of Lord Curzon.

We see no reason for doubting that a scion of an ancient and wealthy family, who is well educated, has travelled much, has gained considerable experience and has made a name in the field of politics, will prove to be an able Governor. We can never claim to judge which Englishman is likely to be a good Governor and which a bad one, for we cannot expect to pronounce an opinion unless we have had him in our midst for five years. We shall not be in a position to say anything about Lord Ronaldshay until we come to know His Lordship intimately. And even when we do come to know him, what we may say of him will be but one-sided. The more kindly and courteously a Governor treats us the louder shall we sing his praise, and this is what we have been doing since the time of Lord Ripon down to that of Lord Carmichael. In fact we have not received from our Governors any other thing than sweet words. We are a subject race and shall remain as such, whether we live under Lord Curzon's rule or Lord Carmichael's rule. We are pleased with the Governor who treats us kindly and displeased with him who treats us harshly. This, indeed, is the standard by which we judge our Governors. So we have as yet nothing to praise or blame Lord Ronaldshay for.

So far we have not succeeded in forming any idea of the Conservative and Liberal parties in England. They seem to us to be one and the same—they may quarrel with one another, but as soon as the quarrel is over they sink all their differences. This is exactly what they have done on account of the war. The Dundas race has always been Conservative ever since the days of Pitt, but it would not yet be proper to blame our future Governor for this. The Empire of India belongs to the English and the English Cabinet select as our Governors those Englishmen whom they think to be the fittest for the office—such selections

are never made with an eye to our likes and dislikes. It would, therefore, be sheer impertinence for us to express any opinion as to any such selection. Lord Ronaldshay will earn credit if he can protect the interests of the British people and at the same time please the Bengalis. He is a young man and will learn much during his five years' stay here. We are only glad that our future Governor comes of a great family, is a man of wealth, education and rank, and has gained considerable experience by travelling far and wide. We are inclined to hope that such a man will prove to be a good ruler.

55. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th November says that Lord Ronaldshay would be the youngest Governor save Lord Curzon and Lord Dalhousie. Lord Curzon and Lord Dalhousie had undoubtedly uncommon abilities, but the restlessness of their immature age was distinctly visible in their administration. As a traveller, an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon and a member of the Public Services Commission, Lord Ronaldshay has had opportunities to acquire a fair knowledge of the people of this country and their hopes and aspirations. It is hoped that this experience will make him a good Governor.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

56. In the course of a biographical sketch of Lord Ronaldshay, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th November writes:—

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

In 1904 Sir West Ridgeway said that he was following in the footsteps of Lord Curzon and would most probably one day be established in the high position of the latter, namely the Viceroyalty of India. In fact, there is a great likeness between Lord Ronaldshay and Lord Curzon. Sir Lepel Griffin said: "In his lectures and his books Lord Ronaldshay has done his country great service." As a member of the Public Services Commission he showed a large grasp of public affairs and a rare charm of character.

As to His Lordship's views on Indian unrest, he does not believe that it was caused by Lord Curzon, or that such an unrest can be caused by any one ruler. According to him, the mental unrest of a small community of educated Indians has been the cause of it. It has created an anti-government spirit, a desire for elective forms of government and an antagonism to western superiority. We shall not here criticise this view of Lord Ronaldshay. Perhaps he has changed it. If not, we are confident that it will be changed in the course of his new experiences.

Lord Ronaldshay thinks that it is a mistake to suppose that "because the Oriental acts and speaks as a European, he thinks as one. He does not. His whole outlook upon life is different. The result of contact under such circumstances has been to imbue a certain section of the Indian people with an unnatural desire for a form of government for which they have no aptitude."

Lord Ronaldshay considers the educational system of India as unsatisfactory. He believes in the creation of truly residential colleges of the type familiar in the West.

Lord Ronaldshay condemns "the insidious teaching of the seditious press." He, therefore, believes that a section of the Indian Press is seditious. We hope that his future experience will change this view. A newspaper here and a newspaper there may have been guilty of indiscretion, but for that reason the entire Press cannot be blamed. Specially during this war, the Press has uniformly supported Government.

Lord Ronaldshay is enamoured of the Indian Civil Service. We do not deny the high qualities of this service, but His Lordship should not forget that a bureaucracy has its defects, which can be corrected by check from outside. If, forgetting this, he places implicit faith in his Secretaries, his administration will be defective.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that His Lordships is a Tariff Reformer and supports the views of the late Mr. Gokhale in this matter. All Bengal will be grateful to him if he can introduce protection in Indian Tariff.

It seems from his writings and speeches that he will carry on the administration with firmness and independence and follow in the footsteps of Lord Curzon, but his views have so far been expressed from the standpoint of a looker-on from outside. When he will himself rule, experience will teach him many things. It will not, therefore, be fair now to express any opinion about his future administration.

His Lordship is coming to rule Bengal when its political atmosphere is not altogether clear. He will earn eternal fame if he can clear it and rule it in peace and prosperity.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

57. The *Moslem Hitaishi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December has every hope "The Governor-designate of that Lord Ronaldshay will prove to be an able Bengal." Governor.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

58. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes that though young in years Lord Ronaldshay has gained vast experience both as a traveller and as a member of the Public Services Commission, in which he worked with the late Mr. Gokhale. The paper has, therefore, every hope that His Lordship will be able to administer Bengal with an eye to the aspirations of the people.

SAMAY,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

59. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the opinions expressed about Lord Ronaldshay in different papers and remarks that it is quite probable that His Lordship has imbibed some of the ideas of Lord Curzon. The paper would have been glad if Lord Carmichael's term of office had been extended.

SADAQAT,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

60. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—
The successor of Lord Carmichael's successor will arrive here Carmichael. in spring. Let us see what new flowers bud forth then? In the first place we are not unacquainted with His Lordship. Those who have appeared before the Public Service Commission do not need any introduction. We regret very much to note that he is still the same Conservative as he was then. In our article on the extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office, we had remarked that when the post-war reforms are introduced, we would need a generous ruler like him, but man proposes, God disposes.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

61. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—
The new Governor of Bengal. We cannot say now whether the new Governor-designate of Bengal is good or bad; because in this changing world it is quite probable that a bad man may become a good man and *vice versa*. But just as the morning indicates the dawning day and the exterior indicates the inner nature, in the same way the published views of a man are a fair index to his inner nature. We have nothing to do with the present and future religious and social views of Lord Ronaldshay because they are least likely to affect our social or religious life; but he will be all in all in the political life of Bengal. Therefore, the Bengalis can very well guess Lord Ronaldshay's character from his past views about things political.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

The following points deserve our consideration. (1) Lord Ronaldshay is about 37 years old. No one has been yet appointed a Governor at such an early age. (2) The Anglo-Indian papers have expressed great delight at his appointment. This indicates that he will be a great obstruction in the path of Indian progress. (3) He belongs to the Conservative party and is therefore dead set against liberal ideas. (4) The views which he expressed in regard to the Indian unrest are as follows:—"The education which we have given to the Indians has created in them an aspiration for progress. But India is a country which is not suited for representative government. The people themselves do not look with a favourable eye to these innovations." (5) He wholly deprecated Lord Morley's Council reforms. (6) He does not favour the inclusion of Indians in the Viceregal Council. From this one gets a fair idea of our new Governor's views.

62. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says:—

Ibid. When Lord Crewe was the Secretary of State for India he used to show at least lip-sympathy for India and we expected that he would treat us generously if only for the sake of the liberal principles which he held, but the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain has altogether laid an axe at the root of our hopes. He, with his Under-Secretary, Lord Islington, who is entirely opposed to any form of Indian progress, has during the past year and a half passed the Civil Service (Temporary) Amendment Act and the Government of India Amendment Act.

In March 1916 came the appointment of Lord Chelmsford, our present Viceroy. What his policy is has not yet become clearly known to us, but one thing has become plain that he is unsympathetic and that he will not fulfil the wishes of the people in regard to post-war reforms. Now comes the news that Lord Ronaldshay has been appointed to succeed Lord Carmichael as the Governor of Bengal. His selection clearly indicates that so long as Mr. Chamberlain will continue to be the Secretary of State for India, no Liberal candidate will be appointed to any of the Provincial Governorships. There would have been no objection to his being appointed if he had merely been a Conservative. We cannot forget his attitude at the Public Services Commission. He showed utter want of sympathy for Indians. How the Ministers have appointed such an enemy of progress as Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal we altogether fail to understand. Probably his administration will drive Indians to agitate for Home Rule with greater enthusiasm.

Let us now wait and see how Bengal will pass her next five years under Lord Ronaldshay.

63. Anglo-Indians and Indians, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the

The new Governor of Bengal.

4th December, have always held contradictory opinions about most matters. Anglo-Indians prefer *zubberdust* rulers, whom Indians naturally dislike. Such a difference of opinion concerning a ruler, however, appears during his administration or after it, but the case of Lord Ronaldshay is different. His Lordship is not yet seated on the *gadi* of Bengal. Nevertheless, diverse opinions are being expressed about him. For this Anglo-Indians are more responsible than we are. We wanted an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office or the appointment of a Governor of his temperament. Lord Ronaldshay is not such a man. This is why the Bengalis object to him and all India has joined in that objection. The cause of the objection is well known. His Lordship has, in his speeches and writings, expressed want of sympathy with educated India and extreme partiality towards the Civil Service. He is opposed to self-government in India and has, like Lord Curzon, said that truth is honoured in the West and not in the East. He is Lord Curzon's disciple. Again, why is the Anglo-Indian Press so elated at his appointment? What can the new Governor give Anglo-Indians which they have not got? They are glad because they think that he will be a *zubberdust* ruler. In the vocabulary of the Anglo-Indian Press, rule means repression. Lord Carmichael has never objected to repression and the police has been arresting and confining anybody they like, but this too has not given satisfaction to Anglo-Indians. They want wholesale repression of all Bengalis for the fault of a few of them. We are glad that the *Pioneer* has not joined the rest of the Anglo-Indian Press in its cry about Lord Ronaldshay and has perhaps said the best thing about him, but the *Pioneer* has not mentioned the facts that His Lordship was an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon and anti-Indian as a member of Parliament and of the Public Services Commission. It is, however, for these reasons that we object to him. His wealth made him a member of Parliament, an Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon and a member of the Public Services Commission, but as yet he has not got any responsible post. He has travelled far and wide like Lord Curzon, but was never appointed to any responsible post like those held by the latter. Nevertheless, he has said and written many things against educated and uneducated Indians. For these reasons his appointment as Governor of Bengal has filled us with apprehension.

64. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—

The *Bengalee* and the Governorship of Bengal.

The *Bengalee*, with great bravado wanted to know why Government does not consult Bengali opinion when appointing the Governor of Bengal?

In reply, Government has announced the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay. The irony of the reply is severe, but enjoyable. Poet Hem Chandra wrote thus some time ago:—

"A race of slaves!
To call it a nation!
And their agitation,
It is like raising a nail-parer."

BANGALI,
Dec. 4th, 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

We always forget this. If, after making good use of the privileges which Government has willingly granted us, we can secure fresh privileges, then only it can become us to say what the *Bengalee* said. Otherwise, we simply make laughing-stocks of ourselves if only after submitting a long list of post-war reforms, we hope that henceforward Governors will be appointed according to our wishes.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

65. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th November fails to find any justification for the huge sums of money spent by Provincial Governors on hill exoduses, though

Hill exodus.

it admits that any protest against this will, as it always has, fall on deaf ears. The paper refers to Lord Carmichael's recent remarks on the subject, and writes that though His Excellency is not in favour of hill exoduses, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces takes a completely different view. It does seem strange to the journal that the same official who, as a Magistrate, could work well in the plains in the summer, finds it absolutely necessary to go to the hills during the hot weather now.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 4th, 1916

66. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December refers to the question to be asked in the Bengal Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray

Ibid.

regarding the hill exodus, and also to the remarks made by the *Statesman* on the subject some time ago. It seems strange to the *Dainik Basumati* that, while previously even the Member of the Revenue Board could not make a longer sojourn at Darjeeling, than a fortnight, the Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, should now find Calcutta too hot for him in the hot weather. The founders of the Empire, however, had to spend the whole of their time in Calcutta, and Warren Hastings had his summer residence in a garden-house near Calcutta.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd 1916.

67. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December writes:—

Ibid.

In a recent speech at Darjeeling Lord Carmichael said that Government's exodus to that place was necessary for health and recreation and not for better work and that it would have been better for the administration if Darjeeling had been nearer to Calcutta. Subsequently, the Hon'ble Mr. Burn has, in the United Provinces Legislative Council, said that Government's exodus to Nainital was necessary in the interest of administrative efficiency. The Government of India and the Home Government should carefully consider the contradictory opinions thus expressed by the Governments of Bengal and the United Provinces.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 28th, 1916.

68. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th November does not

The Industries Commission.

wonder that the *Statesman* should be expressing satisfaction at some of the witnesses denying the existence of poverty in India before the Industries Commission. In fact, Anglo-India is never prepared to say that there is any poverty in this country where thousands of foreigners enrich themselves. The high rate of interest and the failure of the new Government loan are, however, conclusive proofs of the destitute condition of the people. What is wanted to revive India's industries and thus save the country from ruin is protection; and without this, says the paper, no amount of commissions will be of any use.

In another article the same paper gives expression to its disappointment at the poor result of the three enquiries held in Bengal some time ago regarding the industries of the province, and remarks that no good will come out of such enquiries until Government changes its policy towards those industries. The Industries Commission, observes the paper with regret, is not making any enquiry about the growth and decay of the industries of the different districts of Bengal, regarding which they might have easily obtained much information from the members of District and Local Boards. The Commission seems to have carefully avoided any discussion as to the means by which the smaller industries of the country can be improved, and the public demand an explanation as to the reason of this. The Commission will justify its existence only if it can devise some means for removing the poverty of the country by reviving her old industries. It is by no means desirable that India should continue to be the grower of raw materials for ever.

69. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th November, referring to the Industries Commission, writes that the appointment of Commissions like this is often merely a

The Industries Commission.

device to shelve a question. To take only recent examples, how many of the recommendations of the numerous Commissions, beginning from the Decentralization Commission down to the Industries Commission, have been actually carried into practice? Whenever practical steps are proposed, they are postponed on the plea of want of funds. How many of the recommendations of Sir C. Scott-Moncrieff's Irrigation Commission have been carried into effect? In another three or four months the import of many necessary foreign articles into India, like drugs, stationery, iron-ware, clothing, etc., will practically cease and the situation will become acute indeed. Under British rule, the consumption of commodities has increased about a thousandfold in India. People here wear more clothing, for example, now than they ever did before. So, the use of umbrellas and shoes has become very general now. Under the Moslems, these things could only be used with the permission of the ruler of the day. Now, who is to supply this large demand for cheap commodities which has been created? Germany used to do so and the Marwaris used to hawk them about in the remotest markets of the country. The raiyat selling his raw produce got money and with that money used to buy cheap German goods and foreign clothing. Who is now to buy crores of rupees' worth of raw material and supply cheap manufactured goods instead? Who is to manufacture goods on a sufficiently large scale to meet the demands of the 300 millions of India?

Even if we have capital here, it will take time to set up industries with its help, and it will take further time for us to learn by experience how to manufacture goods cheaply in the factories so set up. No Europeans know or probably will know as well as the Germans how to manufacture goods of uniform cheapness. And how can the conquered helpless Indians quickly learn that which the free industrial nations of Europe cannot, and which even Japan is proving unable to learn? And even if they do, who is to hawk these articles about and introduce them to the consumer?

There is another question yet. Suppose Indians spend their capital and gradually start industries, what will happen when peace comes? What if the European nations flood the Indian markets again with cheap goods, will Government save the Indian capitalist from that competition? The British are free-traders by long habit and traditions, and it is quite likely that after the war, in the interests of free-trade and out of consideration for peaceful relations newly-established, the British Government may permit the Indian markets to be flooded with cheap goods manufactured abroad. Where will the Indian capitalist stand then? Indian capitalists fight shy of this prospect and can Government disabuse them of this apprehension? Unless Government can speak frankly on this subject, the labours of the Industries Commission will all go for nothing. Sir William Meyer's utterances do not justify any assurance being given to our capitalists in this connection.

70. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December asks what the Industries Commission will end in. Will it

Ibid.

merely bring about a revival of industries in India or of Indians? For example, it may cause new jute mills to be started, which will not do much good to Indians. What is wanted is the creation of Boards of Industry for each province, composed of skilled businessmen, English and Indian, who will advise on the existing industries, review their condition, and if necessary ask the public and the State to subsidise them. With the encouragement of this Board, the public will feel confident and freely subscribe towards raising the needful capital. Existing indigenous industries should thus have a chance of withstanding competition with foreign manufactures.

71. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th November, referring to the Industries Commission, writes:—

Ibid.

Germany, by her Indian trade, made vast sums of money and used that money to wage this terrible war. Government is afraid lest after the war, some other foreign nation should similarly oust English trade from the Indian market and capture it. Hence its anxiety to preserve and develop Indian industries.

NAYAK.
Nov. 28th, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd 1916.

NAYAK,
Nov. 29th 1916.

There is thus a talk of preserving our cottage industries. But how? As country-made *dhotis* have got to be used in our *pujas* and festivities, *dhotis* of hand-loom manufacture find sale on occasions. The industry is not yet extinct, because there is a market for it, however limited. But everything else we require we purchase where we get them cheap—the commonest and smallest articles of domestic use have thus come to be of foreign make. We buy foreign-made things because they are cheap and lasting. Earthenware jars, vessels, etc., still continue to be locally made, because usage compels them to be changed frequently and they cannot be imported from abroad so cheaply. Hence the potter's industry too has survived. Barring these, no other cottage industry will be able to stand European competition.

Years ago, men like Sir Thomas Munro and Dr. Macfarlane said that foreign manufactures would never sell freely in India so long as her local industries were closely inter-related with the religions of her people. A century ago, a Hindu who wore *bilati* cloth had to do penance therefor. Hindus who used *bilati* drugs were outcasted. At no *puja* or marriage could *bilati* cloths be used. Those days of orthodoxy are now past and that has made the free import of foreign manufactures easy. Formerly no *bilati* article could, on pain of excommunication, be used in any *puja*. Now the *thakurs* (spiritual preceptors) of Bhatpara in the 24-Parganas themselves freely use European drugs and also stuffs like Bovril, Maccaroni, Isinglass, Wincarnis, Mellin's Food, Benger's food, etc. Sir John Woodburn refused to undergo *kaviraji* treatment and thereby belittle allopathy, the system his own countrymen favour. He lost his life thereby. But our Pope Panchanan (Pandit Panchanan Tarkaratna, the erudite pandit of Bhatpara, so styled by the editor on account of his supposed spiritual influence over his party) cannot do that. Eminent Mahamahopadhyayas wear shoes and stockings, shirts and coats, and drink tea in these days. Thus the religious encouragement which built up our cottage industries is gone. No Government effort can now revive them.

Until our people come to pay regard to the national interests more than they now do, to understand Indian economics properly, the importation of foreign-made articles will not cease, and commissions like Sir Thomas Holland's will merely involve waste of money and do no good.

Calcutta Samachar,
Dec. 3rd, 1916.

72. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December says:—

Industries and Government.

Much attention is nowadays being paid to Indian industries. The way in which the question is being shifted indicates that no early action will be taken in regard to it, because it appears that the Commission is probably going to prolong its sittings for years. After it closes its sittings its report will be published. The report of the Public Services Commission has not yet been published.

There is no doubt that Indian industries require financial help from Government.

There is imperative necessity for this in India, for here the Government is all in all and the people have no share in the administration.

Government should start industrial schools in different centres in the same way as it starts ordinary schools and colleges.

Government should not only give financial help but also provide experts for starting industries. It should also make good any deficiencies in the supply of machinery.

SADAQAT,
Nov 29th, 1916.

73. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says:—

Indian graduates and the India Office.

The India Office in England employs about 500 assistants, of whom 142 are fit for military service; of these latter 75 have already enlisted.

There is also a German Professor in the India Office. May we not remark here that when a German can be employed in the India Office why cannot Indians also be employed there? So far as we know the constitution of the India Office does not bar the employment of Indians. We suppose that so long Indians have not thought of entering this department, but nowadays many of the unsatisfied and unemployed Indian graduates may be employed here in the place of those who are fit for military service. This will not only secure livelihood to many Indian graduates, but the India Office will

also derive much benefit from the presence therein of a big Indian element, which has also a right to be employed there as the office is entirely maintained by Indians. We hope the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India will turn their attention to this.

74. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 30th November writes:—

The Delhi Administration Report and Mr. Muhammad Ali, editor of the *Comrade*.

We expected to find in the Delhi Administration Report for the last year some mention of the reasons for the internment of the two well-known brothers, viz., Mr. Muhammad Ali (Editor of the *Comrade*) and Mr. Shaukat Ali. But beyond the following there is nothing:—

During the month of May it was considered desirable to intern Mr. Muhammad Ali and Mr. Shaukat Ali, who were banefully influencing a section of the Muhammadan community against the British Government.

In our opinion it would have been better if the reasons had been a little more fully stated, for this would have allayed public anxiety to some extent. Then we would have come to know what section of the Moslem community was being prejudiced against Government by them. The instrument of Mr. Muhammad Ali's influence was the *Comrade*, which had been already punished under the Press Act for articles which were considered objectionable by Government, Mr. Shaukat Ali's influence lay through the "*Anjuman Khuddam Kaaba*," which has never been considered to be a seditious body by Government. We distinctly remember that his services were highly commended during the *Haj* controversy of 1914. All the activities of Mr. Muhammad Ali till the close of the Balkan war were apparently approved of. His movements were considered suspicious after the Delhi butchers' strike and the Cawnpore mosque affair. Were the officials annoyed with him for holding different opinions in regard to these? We consider the officials far above this and cannot impute that they worked up their anger so much as to intern the brothers under the Defence of India Act.

75. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December is glad to learn from the Secretary of State for India that the report of the Public Services Commission will soon be published and the Government of India asked to give effect to the recommendations contained in it. But, then, the paper never expected much good from the Commission.

76. Referring to the appointment of Sir William Vincent as Home Member, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December observes as follows:—

We wish to say nothing as to Sir William's fitness or unfitness for the post, but we are grieved at the supersession of the claims of able senior officers like Sir Archdale Earle and the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon. Again, it is rumoured that Mr. Beatson Bell will succeed Sir Archdale Earle as Chief Commissioner of Assam when the latter retires. There is no knowing what truth there is in this rumour, but it is needless to say that, in this case, too, the public will be sorry if the claims of able and popular officers are ignored.

77. The *Dacca Prakas* (Dacca) of the 26th November doubts whether the recent enhancement in inland telegraphic rates (from annas 6 to annas 8) will be reduced after the war.

78. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December thanks Government for the pensions granted to the families of lascars who have lost their lives in connection with the war.

Pension to the families of deceased lascars.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

79. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that at the present time the food question is a very serious one for the people of Bengal. Winter is generally the cheapest season of the year for rice and vegetables, but this winter they have not only not become cheap, but have become dearer. People are finding it extremely

"Terrible struggle for existence."

SADAQAT,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

DACCA PRAKAS,
Nov. 26th, 1916.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

DARSAN,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

difficult to make both ends meet. The extreme dearness of warm clothing is also causing them great distress. It is apprehended that unwholesome food and cold will greatly increase the death-rate. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

80. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December publishes an appeal by the Surma Valley Relief Committee, containing an account of relief operations conducted by itself and other relief committees in villages in the Sylhet and Cachar districts and calling for further contributions in view of the fact that though Government aid has improved the position of the people for the time being their condition will become deplorable in a short time.

BANGA VASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

81. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December notices the publication, by Babu Sarat Chandra De, B.A., of a report of the terrible distress which occurred in Chandpur and the steps which were taken by the Relief Association established by him to grant relief to the distressed.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

82. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 28th November says:—

The war is once more assuming a dreadful aspect. From many of the fronts significant reports have come in. Cruel Germany has again torpedoed a hospital ship. From to-day's telegrams we learn that Germany dared to send six destroyers to the English Channel and that they approached the East Coast of England as well. Such evidence of German foolishness on the sea is now forthcoming. From the older fronts no fresh reports of engagements have been received. Days have passed since we last heard of fighting on the Russian front. On the western front things are proceeding at the same old slow rate. In short, there is a lull on all the older fronts. Unless the Allies fully exert their man-power and defeat Germany, it will be extremely difficult for them to wrest Belgium, Poland and Serbia from her grip. There is no doubt that in the event of victory all the conquered territory will be taken from the enemy, but there are no indications now that the Allies have entered the path of victory.

At present Rumania is the arena of a dreadful conflict. The future of that State is dark, and heavy clouds of despair are looming in her horizon. When Rumania entered the war it was surmised that its duration would be shortened, but we find that this expectation has not been realised in view of the fact that the latest reports indicate that there is an apprehension of the Rumanians becoming enveloped by the German forces. It appears probable that if the Russians are able to come to the help of the Rumanians, they may yet be saved.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITHA,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

83. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 28th November, after reviewing a part of Hindenburg's career, says:—

When on the 2nd of September Hindenburg was appointed Chief of the German General Staff, the military situation of the Central Powers was not satisfactory. The French and the British armies had advanced a good deal towards the German front; the Russians had not only captured East Galicia, but were threatening to enter Hungary as well, and the Italians had taken Goritza and were advancing upon Carso. Twenty-five days after Hindenburg's appointment, Rumania's entry into the war had made the problem still more complex, but Hindenburg's strategy immediately changed the whole aspect of the war. The Italian advance was checked and they could not capture Haliex. In the west there came a lull in the fury of the French and British attacks, and the Germans are still in possession of Peronne and Bapaume. This is all due to Hindenburg's skill.

While Hindenburg was attempting to oppose the armies of his old enemies, Rumania had entered Transylvania and people expected that it would soon be occupied by her. To deceive the Russians, the Germans did not take note of this Rumanian move, and by their cunning made the Russians think that

the Austrian and German armies were unable to withstand the Rumanian forces. According to a *Pioneer* telegram, "the German attacks on Rumania from two sides have not proved successful." We would not have felt surprised at this, for during the last two months we have been hearing about Hindenburg's failure; but a little close study of the situation has convinced us that Hindenburg has not failed. It has been remarked that Hindenburg has failed to sever communications between Moldavia and Wallachia. That is quite true. But this certainly was not Hindenburg's aim. His whole attention is directed towards encircling Rumania by attacking the Russo-Rumanian forces at two points, namely, Kimpolung in Bukovina and Dornavatra. How far he has succeeded in this direction is not yet known.

Recent events indicate that Hindenburg wants to attack Bukharest from four directions. It was with the object of carrying out this plan that he recently conferred with Falkenhayn and Mackensen in Belgrade. To cut the matter short, in our opinion the success of Hindenburg's strategy has far exceeded the expectations of the Kaiser, and if he succeeds in conquering Rumania he will have become famous as the greatest General of his time.

84. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 28th November writes:—

"Rumania."

In spite all that has been done for a long time the Russo-Rumanian forces have been compelled to retire in Rumania, being unable to defend themselves. London telegrams of the 20th November say that Falkenhayn has advanced about 25 miles. This rapid advance as well as the occupation of Crajova and the cutting off of the retreat of the Russo-Rumanian troops in the Orsova region has given Rumania much cause for alarm. The Germans and the Bulgars, again, are trying to hem in another section of the Rumanian troops. They (the Germans and the Bulgars) have crossed the Danube and have occupied two important places, Jumnitza and Islaz, and are trying to advance further. A Rumanian *communiqué*, however, says that this advance is being checked. If Rumania cannot check the enemy's advance in the Crajova region, affairs will become rather serious for her, for if the enemy advances another ten or twelve miles towards the east, the Rumanians fighting in the Roter Turm Pass may have their retreat cut off and the Austro-Germans may occupy Slathina. Rumania will have to fight vigorously in three directions in order to save this town. We have every confidence that the Rumanians will be able to hold the Austro-Germans in check in the Kimpolung region. It seems probable that the big battle which would have been fought in Wallachia will take place in the Slathina region.

85. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that while the Allies are fighting for justice and freedom,

Ibid.

Germany, the great oppressor, is fighting with the object of destroying the freedom of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro. It is now trying to destroy Rumania. The writer next gives an account of the advance of the German armies towards Bukharest, and says that the fate of Rumania now depends on the safety of the railway lines from Bukharest to Northern Rumania and Bessarabia. The situation is not yet entirely hopeless.

86. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December has the following:—

Ibid.

The attention of the whole world is now centred upon Rumania. Bulgar forces have entered Dobrudja from the south and occupied a great part of it. The Rumanians are indeed, with the help of the Russians, slowly pushing back the Bulgars from Dobrudja, but lately a powerful German army has entered Rumania from the west and occupied the plains of Wallachia. Crajova, the most important Rumanian town, is now in German occupation. The German army has crossed the Danube at Timnija and other points on the south and entered Rumania. Their object is to lay siege to Bukharest, the capital of Rumania. In fact, Rumania has been invaded from three directions, north, south and west, while Western Rumania is, in fact, in enemy occupation. The stubborn resistance offered by Rumania to German onrush is proving of no avail. News is daily being received of the Rumanians retreating eastward. In short, there can be no doubt that Rumania is now in a critical position.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Nov. 28th 1916.

MOHAMMADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Dec. 4th, 1916.

87. The following appears in the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th December :—
" Rumania."

We find that the situation in Rumania has come to be just as we had guessed. The Commanders of the Russo-Rumanian forces are only guarding their own retreat instead of putting forth any effort to check the Austro-German advance towards Bukharest. The Austro-Germans have, therefore, come very near to Bukharest, which they are now preparing to attack. The telegrams say that the Rumanians will retire up to a certain point and then take a vigorous counter-offensive against the enemy. Bukharest is a strongly fortified town, and it is quite likely that severe fighting will take place there. It will also afford the Rumanians great facilities for defence. The enemy has now arrived at a place just ten miles from Bukharest. The Rumanians have thus very little chance of doing anything else than being on the defensive, and they are making elaborate preparations for this. The Austro-German forces stationed north and east of Bukharest are not, therefore, advancing towards the town, though they are doing so from the north-west and the south-west. If Falkenhayn had advanced from certain places he would have been able to cut off the retreat of the Russian troops, but he has not succeeded in doing so. In North Rumania also the Germans have not had any success of late. In the Carpathian region and on the Moldavian frontiers it is the Russians who are on the offensive, and with success too. It is thus clear that though the enemy has come very near Bukharest, the Russo-Rumanian troops have kept the route of their retreat clear. The result is that in spite of taking Poland and Warsaw the Germans have not been able to inflict any damage on the Russians, whom Grand Duke Nicholas has managed to withdraw very skilfully. The Rumanians have also profited by their ally's example. The Government and the banks have been removed from Bukharest and the Rumanian troops have kept their path of retreat clear. So even if the enemy takes the town its loss will not be very serious to Rumania.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 29th, 1916.

88. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that the latest telegrams seem to indicate that the lines of retreat of the Russo-Rumanian forces, which

hemmed in the enemy south of Roter Turm Pass, have been cut off. The country south of Roter Turm Pass will probably now pass into enemy hands. The Germans are known to have crossed the Danube at various points and they appear to be advancing and shelling the country near Platina.

The Allies, however, are advancing in the Dobrudja and have occupied Tasaul and Davar Patze. Mackensen is therefore retreating.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 29th, 1916.

89. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that the Allies are now taking steps against a surprise attack by Greece from behind. The Allies have

also set up a strong barrier against German entry into Greece. That this is their purpose in occupying the south-west of Serbia may be inferred from the fact that they have plenty of troops. After capturing Monastir they might have conquered a part of the rest of Serbia, but they are content only to hold South-West Serbia securely, so that Germany may not send troops to aid the King of Greece against them.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 29th, 1916.

90. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that the setting in of winter is impeding the allied operations in the western theatre of war. Germany is

barely keeping up a defensive on the west and concentrating all her strength on an offensive in the east. In spite of this thinning of the German lines on the west, neither the French nor the British have been able to assume the offensive. The Germans have more or less continuously kept up artillery attacks, but that has not dislodged the Allies from any of their positions. Indeed the British position on the Ancre is now such that it cannot be captured by the enemy even by a sudden attack.

DAINIK BASUMATI.
Nov. 29th, 1916.

91. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th November writes :—

" A crisis "—Rumania.

When Rumania entered into the war the Allies were gaining victories on all the fronts. The object of the Rumanians was to liberate their kinsmen in Transylvania from subjection to the Magyars. The Allies, on their part, thought that the addition

of the Rumanian army of 500,000 to their forces would hasten the fall of Germany. Rumania joined the Allies on condition that she would declare war against Austria alone for liberating Transylvania and would not enter into the Balkan conflict. This was why she attacked Transylvania instead of Bulgaria. Dr. Dillon and some other experts think that herein she made a great mistake and that it is this mistake which has placed her in her present perilous position. Things would have been different if she had attacked Bulgaria, occupied the railway up to Sofia and thus interrupted the train service from Berlin to Constantinople. However that may be, the German hordes are now about to usurp the whole of Western Rumania. The best German regiments have been transferred from the western front to Rumania. The Russians and Rumanians have fallen back on Slatina from Crajova. Here General Falkenhayn is marching eastward on Bukharest. Two other German armies have arrived at Isolodj, opposite to Nikopol and at Zimnitza, opposite to Sistova, respectively. Zimnitza is 25 miles from Bukharest. It is said that the advance of the enemy has been checked in the north. This is unintelligible to us. The enemy could not have crossed the Danube and effected a landing on the other side of the river if he had not got a place there clear of the Rumanians. Nikopol and Sistova on the Danube are two Bulgarian railway termini. The Russians and Rumanians surely knew that there was a possibility of the Germans landing there and opposed them. The Germans could cross the Danube because their long-range guns could give them shelter. It is not known what force has crossed the river. If it is a large force, it means grave danger to Rumania. For, if the army retreating from Crajova is attacked from the rear, it will be crushed. The situation may be saved only by the arrival of large reinforcements from Russia or by the freezing of the Danube. Possibly, however, the Germans have provided against the latter contingency.

What is Mackensen doing in Dobrudja? All news relating to this part of the front is unintelligible. It seems that he has occupied the railway line from Constanza to Czernavoda and is now repairing the bridge at the latter place destroyed by the Russo-Rumanian army or trying to cross the Danube at some other place. If he can cross the Danube, Bukharest will be attacked from three sides. If the Allies can take up a vigorous offensive at Monastir, Germany may be obliged to draft a large force from Rumania to that place, but there is not much news from there. Hindenburg is determined to conquer Rumania. If he succeeds, Germany's want of food and oil will be supplied, an easy route of attacking Russia will be opened and a long front will be shortened. None thinks, not even the Germans themselves, that the conquest of Rumania will assure to them victory in the war, but it will undoubtedly be advantageous to Germany and prolong the war.

92. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says that though Germany wants to crush Rumania, yet this will not end the war. This will not give Germany a victory over the Allies. Up to this time Germany has not been able to defeat any of her enemies, although she has conquered a large portion of France and Russia. The German raids will end in winter and in spring the great offensive will commence again. At that time the Allies will be fully equipped with plans, money and men. These (spring) battles will bring about the end of the war and most probably Germany will win.

93. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that we need not become unusually depressed concerning Rumania. It is no good indulging in surmises. The *Statesman* and the *Englishman* have published long leaders condemning Rumania and expressing doubt about the schemes of the Allies. We need not jump to any conclusion from the contradictory war reports which are sent out by Reuter because it is not possible to send correct details from the war fronts.

94. Referring to the crisis in Greece, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st December observes:—
"The crisis in Greece." The conduct of Greece is unparalleled in history. It does not seem that the Kaiser, for whom King Constantine has done and suffered so much, will now come to help him by abandoning the campaign against Rumania. Consequently, it will be serious for him if he does not now

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Nov. 29th, 1916.

SADAQAT.
Dec. 1st 1916.

DAINIK BASUMATI
Dec. 1st, 1916.

follow the advice of the Allies. Most probably, Greece will now join the Allies unless prevented by the Royalists. It is difficult to say what benefit the Allies can derive from Greece, for the sympathies of many Greeks are with the Germans. These may prove traitors even if Greece joins the Allies.

MOHAMMADI,
Nov. 1st, 1916.

95. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st November writes:—

"The miserable condition of Greece,"

Greece is now paying the penalty of oppressive conduct during the Balkan war. The Allies have, as it were, imprisoned her in a cage. Her ships of war have been skilfully taken possession of by them without shedding a drop of blood. Her islands in the Aegean Sea have been occupied by them. Her seaports are under their control. The Ministers of the enemy Powers have been driven out. Weak Greece had not the power to object to this. Now, she has been asked to make over guns and munitions to the Allies. With this request also she must comply. It seems that Athens will soon pass out of the hands of the King of Greece. Germany is busy with Rumania and has, consequently, no time to pay attention to Greece. Before she can do so, the fate of Greece will be sealed. The miserable condition of Greece excites both mirth and pity. Very soon there will be a great change in the country. Venizelos has declared war against Germany and Bulgaria and, consequently, in a manner, against Greece also.

NAYAK,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

96. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December refers to the state of things in Rumania and remarks:—

"War news."

If Germany can conquer Rumania she will become the undisputed mistress of the Balkans and her power will be supreme in Western Asia. General Hindenburg also holds this view, for he knows that by establishing her sovereignty over the Balkans and crushing Russia, Germany will be victorious. Germany is not, therefore, anxious to fight vigorously in France, but is concentrating her energies on the eastern theatre of the war. The attitude of the King of Greece indicates that Germany has gained some amount of success in Rumania.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

97. It now seems, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December,

"The unexpected has happened."

that the calculations on the strength of which Rumania entered the war were wrong, for, instead of shortening its duration, her participation seems likely to prolong it. This has been due mainly to her initial mistake in attacking Transylvania instead of Bulgaria. The possession of Rumanian corn-fields and oil-fields will now enable Germany to carry on the war for a long time. Hindenburg is determined to crush Rumania. He must capture Bukharest, even if in doing so he has to suffer defeat in France.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 3rd, 1916.

98. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December writes:—

The situation on all the fronts.

During this week Rumania has been the principal theatre of war and it will be the cynosure of every eye for many a week to come. From the reports which are being received, it appears that very bad days are in store for Rumania, and unless God helps her, it will be all over with her, as in the case of Serbia, Montenegro and Belgium. The conquest of Rumania will not bring the war to a close, and unless Germany is able signally to defeat any of her opponents, the war will continue. Those who are ignorant of all military science are of opinion that the war will be prolonged. It is also true that Germany's strength and that of her allies is daily dwindling. But her conquest of the enemy countries is adding to her courage. It is this which will prevent the war from coming to an early close. Still it appears that during the coming spring or summer Germany will have to cease fighting as the Allies will then be better equipped.

After reviewing the present situation in Rumania, the paper says that if the Russo-Rumanian forces oppose the Germans in Bukharest, Rumania can be saved. A telegram says that forts can be saved by means of heavy guns as at Verdun, but in our opinion this is not a correct comparison. If Russian and Rumanian Generals display the same military tactics as did the French Generals in the defence of Paris at the commencement of the war, then the former will also be able to return to Bukharest and live in peace there. The events of the next few weeks will reveal how matters stand.

The present plight of Rumania is probably due to the non-realisation of the schemes of the Allies. They thought that they would attack Bulgaria

from the Grecian frontier, while Rumania would attack Transylvania. By this move they hoped to be able to sever Bulgaria from Austro-German Alliance and force her to sign a separate peace, but the fear of King Constantine's treachery continued to prey on the minds of the Allies. This prevented them from doing anything against the Bulgarians who are still at Kavala in Greece.

The situations on all other fronts show that there have not been any important engagements between the belligerents.

99. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan*, 1323 (B.S.), writes that "Loss of India's existence." recently a draft Bill framed by the United States Government against the admission of Asiatics mentioned the Japanese among the nations excluded. The Japanese Ambassador protested against the classification of Japan with India. The fact is, that as India has no separate political existence, Japan takes no count of her at all.

PRAVASI.
Agrahayan, 1323 (B.S.)

100. The *Pravasi* (Calcutta) for *Agrahayan*, 1323 (B.S.), writes that official reports admit that the recent heavy mortality in Bengal has been due to economic stress and consequent low vitality and bad agricultural conditions. Officials do not, however, care to admit bluntly that death has been due to want of food. They say that the deaths are caused by diarrhoea or heart-failure. But what causes diarrhoea or heart-failure? Cannot want of food be the cause? The remedy of this state of things lies in the spread of general and industrial education and the consequent revival of our industries, including agriculture.

PRAVASI.
Agrahayan, 1323 (B.S.)

101. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 28th November is glad that the proposed Town Hall meeting in favour of an extension of Lord Carmichael's term of office has been abandoned. The holding of such meetings will embarrass His Excellency to some extent; people might imagine that they are engineered by him. Also people who object on principle to an extension of the five years' term of our rulers, might be offended by the holding of these meetings. And, lastly, how small would you and Lord Carmichael feel, if at the time you are holding the meeting, the name of His Excellency's successor is announced? If Lord Carmichael is to be honoured, let a farewell be accorded to him like that accorded to Lord Ripon at the time of his departure.

NAYAK,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

102. The *Nihar* (Contai) of the 28th November writes that recently a mass meeting of Moslems was held at Lager Hât to denounce the killing of kine for their hides or flesh, and resolutions were adopted against Moslems dealing in hides. What is now wanted is that steps should be taken to prevent Muchis, Hadis and Domes from poisoning cattle for their hides. This can be done by insisting on the conveyance of all cows suspected of having been poisoned to the *go-bhagar* (waste land, where carcasses are thrown), so that the miscreants may not take away their skins.

NIHAR,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

103. The *24-Parganas Vartavaha* (Bhowanipur) of the 28th November says that Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's refusal to land in Canada bespeaks the great patriotism, self-respect and largeness of mind of the renowned poet.

24-PARGANAS
VARTAVAHA,
Nov. 28th, 1916.

104. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 29th November says:—
Compulsory service in Australia
—Why not enlist Indians?
The Australians have by a majority of votes rejected the introduction of compulsory military service. This is a fact very much to be regretted. Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, had during his stay in England come to the conclusion that a large number of men were still wanted to exert proper pressure on the enemy. Now let us see how Australia is going to fill up the gaps in Australian divisions at the front. In New Zealand also there is a movement for a restricted Compulsory Military Service Act.

SADAQAT,
Nov. 29th, 1916.

It would not be out of place to mention here that during the Napoleonic wars in Europe the elder Pitt declared that for the successful prosecution of the war it would be necessary to widen the operation of the Traitors Act, to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act and to pass Acts restricting free speech and a free press. In those days the necessity for adopting Pitt's remedies was

felt owing to the presence of many sympathisers of the French Revolution in England. During the present war the Defence of the Realm Act was immediately accepted owing to the presence of German spies in England. When there arose a necessity for compulsory military service the law sanctioning the same was passed by Parliament, but military requirements are daily growing. The compulsion laws are already in vogue in England, Scotland and Wales, but Ireland has refused to accept the introduction of the Military Service Act. The necessity for men is so great that even the King-Emperor has given leave to his servants to enlist and report themselves at the front. In India the Anglo-Indian newspapers are saying that Europeans out here are making merry and do not want to enlist. The Secretary of State for India is being daily attacked for not introducing compulsion laws for Europeans in India. When there is such a demand for men, why are Indians not taken, although every educated Indian is asking to be allowed to enlist and shed his blood for the cause of the Empire? Here there will arise no necessity for a referendum as in Australia, when we ask Government to allow us to enlist. Recently the joint representatives of the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress demanded only two privileges, namely, the appointment of Indians as commissioned officers and formation of Indian volunteer corps. There are several points which require full consideration in this connection which are as follows :—

- (1) Why are Indians not appointed to commissioned ranks? Probably because it is thought that though Indians make good soldiers they have no ability to lead men. The Indian soldiers and non-commissioned officers have been under British training for the last 150 years, and during this period in many wars these non-commissioned officers have shown the highest tact and ability in leading their men in the most difficult situations. This war has created an opportunity (which will never come again) for testing the ability of our men. If they are found wanting in the balance, then they themselves will never demand any more privileges.
- (2) During Budget debates objections are generally taken to big military apportionments, but when the people of the country themselves are willing to support an increase in military expenditure, Government should, in consultation with the people, devise means for doing so.
- (3) From the political standpoint it is quite possible that the people may not prove quite loyal, but up to this time Indians have proved loyal under all conditions and tests. Government has better knowledge of conditions prevailing in the country. At this time, when the Press and the leaders of the country have been objecting to the Press Act and the Defence of India Act, Government has not in a single public utterance declared that the country is growing seditious.

We say that if Indians are allowed to become volunteers and are appointed to commissioned ranks, and if every man in the country is given a military training after the Continental system, then no Power in the world will ever dare to draw the sword against the millions of Indians.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR
Nov. 29th, 1916.

105. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 29th November, in referring to Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta's speech at Bombay, says :—

Our political future.

We accept the dictum of Sir Gupta that so long as Government does not make a definite pronouncement of its policy in regard to Home Rule, we should not feel quite satisfied with the pronouncements of our leaders or high officials. This is very true; but in a country where the people do not know what self-government is, even a slight instilment of a new spirit is highly satisfactory. The social and spiritual welfare of a people depends upon the political situation in the country. When a people's future is dark their present is full of gloom as well. We trust that the Home Rule agitation and the change in the opinion of high personages will bear fruit at an early date.

106. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th November refers to the views about Indian politics recently expressed at Bombay by Sir K. G. Gupta, M.C.S.I., at the Bombay Presidency Association and before a representative of the Associated Press, and expresses a hope that Government and the Indian public will cordially accept them and act upon them.

Sir K. G. Gupta and Indian Constitutional Reform.

SANJIVANI.
Nov. 30th, 1916.

107. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 1st December writes:—

"India's future."

The remarks made by Sir K. G. Gupta at the Bombay Presidency Association regarding post-war reforms in India give eloquent proof of his moral courage. We fully endorse what he said about the necessity of a vigorous agitation in England for self-government. We must be prepared to start the agitation as soon as the war ends. We must from now collect the necessary funds and select the workers whom we are to send to England. Sir Krishna does not quite like the idea of Home Rule nor do the British public. Self-government, he says, is preferable to Home Rule, and we also agree with him. What we want is not Home Rule as is understood in Ireland, but self-government as it exists in the British Colonies. Why then should we displease the British public by using the expression "Home Rule"? We want undiluted self-government and we shall agitate for it. If we cannot get it to-day we are sure to get it some day; and we must try to persuade Government to endorse our view. Sir Krishna has given a very smart reply to those who say that India never enjoyed self-government before and will never be fit for it. Then, again, we must protest against the Indian army being recruited from amongst non-Indian peoples, such as Pathans and others, especially as there is no lack of fighting races in India. We have yet another grievance, and that is the barring of Indians from the higher ranks of the army, although in civil life they are admitted to many high posts. As Sir Krishna says, we must try to have our countrymen accorded the same treatment in the military service as in the executive service; and if we succeed in this we shall be fit for self-government. And, lastly, we heartily agree with his views about raising the number of Indian representatives in the Legislative Councils.

BANGALIA.
Dec. 1st, 1916.

108. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th November writes:—

The fear of Home Rule.

It is daily becoming plain that Civilians are afraid of the agitation for Home Rule. The Bombay Government attempted to stop Mr. Tilak's mouth by demanding security from him, but it did not dare to declare that the agitation for Home Rule was seditious, though the subordinate officials of that Government are working in a way so as to suggest that it is so. Have Government asked for any explanation from the Magistrate of Poona for not accepting the interpretation of the word "disaffection" by the Bombay High Court Full Bench, and accepting that of Justice Strachey? If it has and the Magistrate has acknowledged his mistake, then why has he not been removed from his post? The Bombay Government ought to issue a *communiqué* about it, otherwise it will be held responsible for the action of its officers. In Mr. Tilak's case Mr. Justice Batchelor has declared that attacking an agent is the same as attacking the master. If this be true, then its converse is also true. Therefore it is all the more necessary that Government should control the action of its agents.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Nov. 30th, 1916.

If there was only one Civilian in the Bombay Presidency like the Poona Magistrate who did not understand the law, then we should not have been under the necessity of taking Government to task. We have lately heard of the exploits of Mr. Turner, of Gharwara, who though a Magistrate of 18 years' standing, has not learnt what is the object of section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act. This section is meant for stopping rioting, but he had used it for preventing Mr. Tilak from speaking with the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, on the occasion of his visit to Gharwara.

109. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th November refers to an article

"Asia's new awakening."

by the well-known socialist, H. M. Hyndmann, in the *Fortnightly Review* for October, entitled "Asia's new awakening," and expresses a hope that after the war all the disabilities of Indians will be removed by British statesmen.

SANJIVANI
Nov. 30th, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

110. Referring to Mr. Hyndmann's remarks on Indian aspirations for Home Rule, in his article in the *Fortnightly Review*, headed as noted on the margin, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December remarks:—

There is nothing new in Mr. Hyndmann's observations. It is to be hoped that the English Government will vindicate its reputation for justice by doing justice to India after the termination of the war.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

111. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December says that the Viceroy's declaration to Mr. Mackenzie, the correspondent of the Associated Press, that he would try his best to fulfil, as far as possible, the political and economical aspirations awakened in Indians by the consciousness of the important place occupied by India in the Empire due to the war, will no doubt gladden every Indian, and the publication of this assurance in America will give the lie to the enemy. It is to be hoped that Lord Chelmsford will make his name immortal in Indian history by fulfilling his promise.

SADAQAT,
Dec. 3rd, 1916.

112. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 3rd December says:—

We cull the following from Mr. Mackenzie's interview with the Viceroy, which indicates the policy which the Viceroy seems to keep in view for governing India:—

"Talk to everybody and write what you please. I have nothing to conceal. My task is to guard India from the cramping influence of undue conservatism equally with unpractical revolutionary tendencies."

If this be the real attitude of the Viceroy, we suggest that he should at once repeal the Press Act, because experience has shown that the Press Act has not influenced in any way the revolutionaries who plan unpractical ideals. As the Viceroy wants to safeguard India from revolutionary influences, it is necessary that he should grant freedom to her Press and trust her and consult her as to the best means to check such undesirable tendencies.

NAYAK,
Nov. 30th, 1916.

113. Referring to Sir James Meston's speech at the prize distribution at the Anglo-Bengali School, Allahabad, the *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th November writes:—

"Sir James Meston's love for Bengalis."

The very kind way in which His Honour spoke of the Bengalis domiciled in the United Provinces shows his large-hearted sympathy for them, and the entire Bengali population of the country will no doubt feel grateful to him for this. Politeness demands that one should give praise in return for praise, but such is the misfortune of journalists and such is the state of things in our country that we cannot exchange courtesies. If Sir James Meston shows in his administration sufficient proof of the sincerity of his professions of sympathy for Bengalis, if this sympathy can help them in their hard struggle for existence—we shall bless him heartily. Bihar is meant for Biharis, Orissa for Uriyas, the United Provinces for Hindusthanis and the Punjab for Punjabis, but the doors of Bengal are kept open for the people of every province. We shall, indeed, be grateful to Sir James Meston if His Honour's sympathy for the domiciled Bengalis of the United Provinces can serve in some measure to make their struggle for existence easier. What with our being a highly sentimental people and what with the multiplicity of the administrative problems of the present day, we cannot help opening our lips whenever any question comes up. And, in reality, we should think that we should be failing in our duty if we did not do so. We have, therefore, spoken out what we think of Sir James Meston's remarks. We must, however, add that sweet words have so far never buttered parsnips. What the Bengali residents of the United Provinces want is something more substantial than mere words from their Lieutenant-Governor, however kind they may be.

DARSAK,
Dec. 1st 1916.

114. The *Darsak* (Calcutta) of the 1st December thanks the Hon'ble Mr.

Mr. Lyon and the Bengali double company.

Lyon for writing a sympathetic letter of congratulation to Dr. Mullick at the completion of the formation of the Bengali double company, and

writes:—

Mr. Lyon has written that it would have given him greater joy if a Battalion or a Division had been formed instead of a double company of Bengalis. We can, therefore, request him to try to get the sanction of Government to the formation of a Bengali Battalion or Division. For this effort all Bengal

will be eternally grateful to him. The Bengalis have proved their military capacity in the field. Jogendra Nath Sen was killed in the battlefield at France. Another Bengali, named Ajit Kumar Rudra, has won praise in the battlefield by leading a machine-gun company. At Nowshera, the Bengalis have shown great aptitude in learning the art of warfare. England also is now in want of more soldiers. Mr. Chamberlain is communicating with the Viceroy as regards the military strength of India. If now Mr. Lyon tries to get the sanction of Government to the formation of a Bengali Battalion or Division, there is every chance of his succeeding in the attempt.

115. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st December cannot understand the sense of the decision arrived at by Lord Chelmsford not to attend the races in Calcutta during his stay here next winter. The races will go on just the same. One feels sorry for Lord Carmichael, who but for Lord Chelmsford's decision, would have probably attended the races.

116. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 1st December remarks that the Anti-Bengali feeling—its cause. Bihari member who objected, in the local Legislative Council, to the appointment of a Bengali Munsif as Deputy Registrar of the local High Court, has been rightly snubbed by the authorities for his inconsiderate objection. It is difficult to understand the reason of this antipathy to Bengalis on the part of Biharis. Biharis owe much to Bengalis. The annulment of the partition, which made the constitution of Bihar into a separate province possible, was brought about by Bengali agitation. If Biharis are not as qualified as Bengalis to hold high posts, they cannot blame the latter for it. Should not Bengalis domiciled in Bihar, again, be reckoned as Biharis.

117. The French Government, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December, has announced that any one selling the Government's coins at values higher than their legal values will be punished by fine or imprisonment or both. Why cannot the British Government follow the same principle for preventing the sale of sovereigns at higher than their legal value?

118. Referring to the Madras Government's statement in the Madras Legislative Council about the incapability of the Punalpore Paper Mills to turn out bleached paper, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 2nd December draws the attention of the Government of Bengal to the fact that scarcity of paper has already compelled many newspapers to reduce their size. If this state of things continues, many newspapers will cease to exist.

119. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 5th December says that the *Islam Review* for December 1916 contains photographs of three British soldiers who have during the war embraced Islam, which does not distinguish between the black and the white. This fact of conversion is a significant one and deserves mention.

120. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 4th December quotes the following recent utterance of Mr. Montagu, made in the course of a speech at the Guildhall, viz., that "Nothing had happened to shake our unalterable resolve and unswerving confidence regarding the ultimate issue, but every man and woman ought to be prepared to take a place in the struggle. Sacrifices had been made, but greater would soon be asked," and also refers to the following words of Lord Chelmsford, spoken at Rangoon; "India will have in common with the Empire to make further efforts and greater sacrifices. I feel confident she will respond," and then observes:—

We ask what sacrifice the Indian people and Government have made in connection with this war in order to uphold the prestige of the British race? Some money has been subscribed to the War Fund. Wealthy Indians are accustomed to make donations and have contributed to the War Fund from force of habit. When there is a flood or a famine, the Indians contribute towards schemes of relief; various funds, like the Lady Dufferin Fund, are

NAVAK.
Dec. 1st, 1916.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 1st, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 2nd, 1916.

SADAQAT,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

NAYAK.
Dec. 4th, 1916.

being started, and Indians are contributing. He who is the owner of 10 lakhs, contributes Rs. 500 and those who have crores contribute a lakh. He who hankers after a title, stakes his everything and borrows money to offer subscriptions. We cannot call this sacrifice. Wealthy Indians offer subscriptions, either to subserve other interests, or in deference to social or personal pressure. Many regard subscriptions as merely another form of taxation and so pay subscriptions out of fear. There is no sign of self-sacrifice in it. Why then does Lord Chelmsford talk of sacrifice?

Of course, we shall freely admit that the British people have staked their everything—are ignoring every other interest in conducting this war. If their world-wide trade and Empire are preserved, the future descendants of the British people will be benefited thereby. For the immense national welfare of the future they are sacrificing their own petty personal or collective interests—even life itself. This is indeed sacrifice.

But what sort of sacrifice are we Indians to make? We are your subjects, whom it is your duty to keep in peace. In order to achieve that purpose, you are spending as much money in India as you like. We make no objection to that. If you want more money, raise it, we will not protest; but that will be no sacrifice, it will be merely a means of subserving our own interests. It is to our interest to remain your subjects.

As for sacrifices, we have nothing to offer in sacrifice. The sepoy is paid by you and has sold his life to you in return therefor. That is no sacrifice, but mere barter. Since all our material relations with you are based on give-and-take, whatever we may do for you cannot possibly deserve to be called sacrifice. If, however, you had trusted us, and tried to make us one in heart and soul with yourselves, then like Britons, we, your Indian subjects, would have been entitled to sacrifice ourselves for the welfare of the British nation. The reason why you could not enforce conscription in Ireland is in full operation in India, and that is why you cannot accept heartily what the Indian offers cheerfully. Why then do you talk of sacrifice? India could easily give you 50,000,000 sepoys. The terrible burden of compulsory service, which two years of war has forced on you, Indians could easily and cheerfully take on their own shoulders; but will you be able to make the black people of India your own? Will you be able to fraternise with them, forgetting your arrogance as conquerors? If you can, India will carry out all your behests and give whatever you ask for. India is like the fabled tree which yields all desired kinds of fruit, if only you know how to ask for it. Akbar knew how to ask and hence his desires were fulfilled. Let Lord Chelmsford ask for it in the same way and his desire, too, will be fulfilled.

121. The *Sadaqat* (Calcutta) of the 5th December says:—

India, the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

The world is aware of India's contribution in men and money to this war. Politicians and other educated men of England have recognised India's loyalty and sacrifice. She naturally expects a reward for her services, namely, that she may be trusted and that she may be given a place in the Empire equal to that of the Colonies. Whenever Reuter publishes anything in regard to the relation of the Colonies with England we read it with interest to see whether there is any mention of India in it, but are always disappointed in this. In the House of Commons Lord Islington has highly approved of Mr. Harcourt's proposal to consult the Colonies when peace terms are to be discussed. India is considered the brightest jewel of the British Crown. Though we will not say that the Colonies are pearls in comparison, yet we are constrained to remark that this jewel is not allowed to shed its lustre in company with those pearls.

RAJENDRACHANDRA SASTRI.

Bengali Translator to Government.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 9th December 1916.

P. S. Press—9.12.1916—801X—190—H. C

SADAQAT,
Dec. 5th, 1916.

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 50 of 1916.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 9th December 1916.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch	483	(g)— <i>Railways and Commu- Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
		Nil.	
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(h)— <i>General—</i>	
Nil.		Recruiting in Bengal	487
		The Governor-designate of Bengal	ib.
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		Ditto ditto	488
		Ditto ditto	ib.
		The feeling against Lord Ronaldshay's appoint- ment	ib.
		The policy underlying Lord Ronaldshay's appoint- ment	489
		Indian indentured labour	ib.
		III.—LEGISLATION.	
		Nil.	
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		Nil.	
		V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.	
		Nil.	
		VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
		America and the Philippines	489
(a)— <i>Police—</i>			
Cost of the C.I.D.	485		
Lord Carmichael on the police	ib.		
Internments in Bengal	ib.		
Dacoity near Jagraon, Ludhiana	ib.		
Internment: its evils: the remedy	ib.		
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>			
Nil.			
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>			
Nil.			
(d)— <i>Education—</i>			
The Patna University Bill	486		
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Admin- istration—</i>			
Nil.			
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the Land—</i>			
Nil.			

NO. 10 OF 1913

REPORT (H)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH WORKERS IN BENGAL

Week ending 24th Dec 1913

CONTENTS

C-FOREIGN OFFICES

THE WORKS ADMINISTRATION

A-REPORTS OF THE WORKS AND
CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKS

VI-MISCELLANEOUS

Annexes and the Public

(1)-General objects of the work

211

LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1916.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta	Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age about 62, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh, a cousin of Mati Lal.	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	"Bengalee" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 70.	5,000
4	"Bulletin of the Calcutta Mathematical Society" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Phanindra Lal Ganguli, Brahmin, age about 36.	400
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 44.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 51.	540
8	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Dewan Bahadur Dr. Hira Lal Basu, Kayastha, age about 41	300
9	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 42.	1,700
10	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
11	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000
12	"East" (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, age 63	200
13	"Food and Drugs"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 58.	650
14	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 58.	300
15	"Hablul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	1,000
16	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 47	500
17	"Herald" (N)	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 31.	2,000
18	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 48	2,000
19	"Hindu Review" (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 51	900
20	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
21	"Indian Case Notes" (P)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 39.	1,000 (Suspended.)
22	"Indian Cycle and Motor Journal." (P)	Ditto	Do	Sudhir Kumar Sen, B.A., Hindu Baidya, age about 28.	200
23	"Indian Empire" (N)	Ditto	Weekly	Kishor Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Indian Express" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 52.	100 to 250
25	"Indian Homœopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 47.	500 Discontinued for the present.
26	"Indian Homœopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
27	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 39, and Committee.	800
28	"Indian Messenger" (N)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 53 ...	500
29	"Indian Mirror" (N)	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 37.	500
30	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 48	Unknown.
31	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 41.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
32	"Industry" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 37.	1,600
33	"Journal of the Moslem Institute." (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	A. H. Harley, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.	300
34	"Journal of the Moslem Law College Hostel." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Saiyid Mazid Buksh ...	100
35	"Legal Miscellany and Review." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rai Bahadur Mohim Chandra Sarkar, Hindu Kayastha, age about 67.	750
36	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 61 ...	2,000
37	"M. S. Journal" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Dr. Sarat Kumar Mallik, Brahmo, age about 43.	200
38	"Mussalman" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 35 ...	1,400
39	"National Magazine" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 68.	500
40	"Presidency College Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jagadish Chandra Chakrabarti, Hindu Brahmin, age about 26.	1,000
41	"Regeneration" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 37 ...	200
42	"Rols and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 65 ...	350
43	"Student" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Jitendra Lal Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age about 43.	100
44	"Telegraph" (N) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	2,500
45	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dewan Bahadur Hira Lal Basu, age about 41.	500
46	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 62, both Brahmos.	400
47	"World's Messenger" (P)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahiaya, age 29.	400

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

654. Reviewing the return issued by the Government of India showing the cost of the C.I.D.'s in the various provinces for the last ten years, the *Modern Review* writes:—
 Cost of the C.I.D. For the great increase in Bengal thanks are due in the first place to Lord Curzon, for it was the partition of Bengal which led to events which made a policy of repression seem inevitable to his successors. The responsibility for the increase in the other provinces, too, lies indirectly in the same quarter.

MODERN REVIEW.
Dec. 1916

655. The *Modern Review*, commenting on His Excellency the Governor's speech at Sardah with special reference to the relations between the police and the public, says:—
 Lord Carmichael on the police. From the point of view of the people who suffer,—and it is really the hardships caused to the people which lie at the root of the unpopularity of the police,—it is immaterial who are to blame, the Government or the police. Nothing is to be gained by reviling either the police or the Government. The journal wishes both to be popular. If "the policy of the administration" and "the condition of affairs" be to blame, are they immutable? The journal thinks they can and ought to be changed.

MODERN REVIEW.
Dec. 1916.

656. The *Modern Review* writes:—Internments continue in Bengal with unabated vigour. It is probable that by this time about a thousand persons have either been interned, or deported according to Regulation III of 1818. As not even one of these persons has been deprived of his liberty after a regular trial, one cannot justly assume that any of them are guilty. They must all be regarded as innocent until the contrary is proved. By casting their nets very wide, it is possible for the police to take into custody some men who are really guilty, but is it just or statesmanlike to adopt a procedure which causes great hardship to many innocent people, in the expectation of perhaps preventing wrong-doing by a few? The possibility of injustice to anybody should be guarded against with scrupulous care, but it cannot be said that Government have done all that is necessary and practicable to prevent the unjust infliction of hardship on innocent persons. It is not yet too late to do so. Though Lord Curzon did not inaugurate the policy of repression, he despised and disregarded public opinion. His successor had in consequence to deal with a difficult situation, and began the policy of repression, which has since then continued. Repression is certainly necessary under certain circumstances. No sane man can oppose the repression of crime, but the punishment of guilty and innocent alike, more often of the latter than of the former, which results from indiscriminate house-searches, arrests, internments and deportations, is not consistent with true statesmanship.

MODERN REVIEW.
Dec. 1916.

657. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—No little sensation has been created in the Punjab by a recent dacoity at a village only three miles distant from Jagraon police-station in the Ludhiana district. With ordinary despatch the police might have been on the spot in an hour's time. If they had come, even if they could not have prevented the atrocities they might have got on the track of the marauders. The journal, however, fears that nothing of the sort was done, and that the perpetrators will escape arrest. It cannot congratulate either the police or the villagers, for even in Bengal when a dacoity is committed the neighbours come to the rescue of the victims and sometimes lose their lives in doing so. Is this case to be taken as an illustration of the Lieutenant-Governor's boast in the resolution on the working of the provincial police that peace and tranquillity, as also the confidence of the people, have been restored by the drastic measures adopted by the Government?

AMRITA BASAN
PATRIKA.
6th Dec. 1916.

658. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—The working of the Defence of India Act in this province is the burning topic of the day in almost every *bhadrālok* household. It has created a feeling of insecurity and alarm, which cannot be adequately
 Internment: its evils: the remedy.

AMRITA BASAN
PATRIKA.
6th Dec. 1916.

described. The impression is gaining ground that the C.I.D. are practically the rulers of the country. Many innocent men are believed to have suffered; this must be the case when they are arrested and interned on mere suspicion. It is not possible to examine the validity of this complaint, but the complaint is there and ought to be given public expression. The journal then goes on to say that while it is not in a position to pronounce any opinion on individual cases, it is on surer ground when it says that the system of investigation which is pursued is one which is likely to lead to abuse and error. Young men are arrested on reports of informers and frequently on the confessions of approvers. May not these confessions and reports emanate sometimes from private malice and grudge and sometimes from a desire to shield oneself and shift the guilt on to others? Is it possible to obtain honest corroboration of these *ex-parte* statements? It will be said that the C.I.D. officers keep an eye on the movements of the persons under suspicion, but have they not ultimately to depend on the information of spies? The occupation of these spies will be gone if they cannot show that they are doing something. It is thus to their interest to fabricate information. Besides, it is always difficult to judge a man from an external circumstance unless connected with an overt act. He is not asked to explain his conduct and he is suspected and condemned unheard. The safeguard of cross-examination in the elucidation of facts is denied him and all information or reports pass unchallenged. What is their value under the circumstances? It is upon these reports that the superior authorities base their final decision. Is it any wonder that they frequently commit blunders, especially when obsessed with the idea that every young man in Bengal is a revolutionary or a possible anarchist? The journal is told that the issue is not great, for a young man is merely arrested or at most detained till the end of the war. Not only Anglo-Indian papers but even many high officials view the matter in this heartless way. Is it necessary to describe the issue? Apart from the sufferings and anxieties of himself and his parents, is not the career of an interned young man blasted for ever? He will remain a marked man and the doors of public services and professions will be closed to him. What punishment can be severer than this? The sense of injured innocence will lead a young man to sympathise with the wrong-doers. His parents, guardians and friends will also begin to entertain this feeling. An indirect stimulus will thus be given to the spread of the anarchical movement. Is not the object of the Government frustrated thereby? Do not public interests also suffer by an injudicious course of action? The public have even a greater interest than the Government in controlling the movement which is causing so much harm to the best interests of the country. The authorities cannot, therefore, be sufficiently cautious in dealing with cases under the Defence Act. Under the present system, it is not possible to avoid errors. A grave responsibility rests on the Government, which it should seek advice as to how best to discharge. There is great danger in driving sedition underground, and it is in coping with this state of things that the Government is apt to fail. It is said that His Excellency the Governor will lay down a policy in regard to future internments at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The popular belief is that His Excellency will propose an Advisory Committee, for which the people are clamouring. It should consist of at least one High Court Vakil or Barrister-Judge, one non-official Indian in whom the people have confidence, and one representative of the C.I.D.. Not only should no action be taken under the Defence of India Act or Regulation III of 1818 without their advice, but they should be empowered to examine the cases of all interned or imprisoned suspects. It is only by this means that the confidence of the people in the innate sense of justice of the ruling authorities can be restored.

(d)—Education.

BENGALIEE,
1st Dec. 1916.

659. That the Patna University Bill should create universal consternation among the educated community in Bihar need not excite the smallest surprise, writes the *Bengalee*. It is the most retrograde piece of University legislation that has

been drafted. It is some relief to know that Sir Sankaran Nair had nothing to do with its initiation. The journal believes that he would have resigned his office rather than win for himself the credit or the discredit that must necessarily be associated with the authorship of a measure like this. The Patna University, if the present Bill is passed without serious modifications, will be the most officialized University in India. Why call it a University? Far better that it should be designated a department of the Government than a University. Will the authors of this wonderful project of law tell us the reason for this restriction of high English education? Can they justify it? Are there any reasons other than educational at the root of this restriction? Do the authors of this Bill regard the spread of high English education as a political danger?

(h)—General.

660. Commenting on the decision of Government to continue recruiting in Bengal, though the double company is complete, the *Modern Review* writes:—Those members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps who have been mentioned and commended in despatches for distinguished service all come from the ranks of the middle-class gentry. From this class a large number of recruits cannot be expected unless the conditions of service as regards pay and prospects be improved, and the internment of men is made with far greater discrimination. The commissioned ranks should be thrown open to qualified Indians of all classes. Steps should be taken to popularize recruiting among the cultivating and labouring classes.

MODERN REVIEW,
Dec. 1916.

661. The *Bengalee* writes that it is with the profoundest concern that it learns that the Earl of Ronaldshay has been appointed Governor of Bengal. The journal has no desire to prejudge, but it cannot forget what His Lordship's attitude was as a member of the Public Services Commission, and again as a member of the House of Commons; he certainly evinced no sympathy for Indian aspirations. The appointment will create a sense of uneasiness throughout the province. It is very much to be regretted that it should have been made at a time when the country is not free from the elements of unrest and on the eve of a great readjustment. The journal cannot congratulate Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Cabinet on the appointment. Had Lord Curzon, who is so powerful a personality in the Cabinet, anything to do with the appointment? It is significant that Lord Ronaldshay was Lord Curzon's Aide-de-Camp in 1900.

BENGALÉE,
30th Nov. 1916.

662. The *Bengalee* writes:—The Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta seem to be jubilant over the appointment of the Earl of Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal. They anticipate great things from him. They anticipate the suppression of anarchism by a strong and resolute police rule, as if anarchism could be suppressed by mere coercion. They further expect that what they call a dangerous development in the educational system of the country will be dealt with with statesmanlike vigour and resoluteness. When the extremists in the Anglo-Indian press rejoice, the paper has grave reasons for anxiety and alarm, and its apprehensions are confirmed by the light thrown on the views held by Lord Ronaldshay on some of the reforms introduced by Lord Morley.

BEN ALER,
1st Dec. 1916.

663. The *Mussalman* writes that it frankly admits that it is not overjoyed but dismayed at the prospect of Lord Ronaldshay ruling over Bengal for the next five years. An untried, inexperienced youth, who has given no evidence of his love for Bengal and is a believer in the innate superiority of an Englishman, is thrust upon Bengal as its ruler at a period during which its history is going to be made or marred.

MUSSALMAN,
1st Dec. 1916.

664. The *Hindoo Patriot* writes:—It is regrettable that the next Governor is possessed of no administrative experience. He looks askance at Indian aspirations and believes in the omniscience of the man on the spot. The prevailing educational system in India is his *bête noir*. He has strong faith in the

HINDOO PATRIOT,
2nd Dec. 1916.

imperialism of that "superior person," of whom he is said to be the understudy. All this has caused some dismay at his appointment, which, with Lord Ronaldshay's abilities, may not be hard to dissipate, if only he shows a little tact, sympathy, broadmindedness and imaginative insight.

BENGALUR,
3rd Dec. 1916.

665. The *Bengalee* writes:—While there is an absolute and unqualified note of disapproval among all sections of the Indian press, there is not the same unanimity among the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion. The extremists are jubilant, for they anticipate a vigorous police rule for Bengal under Lord Ronaldshay and a *régime* that will accord with their ideas of strong government, scouting Indian public opinion, emaculating high education and giving a free hand to the police. Do these politicians realize that it is a form of government, approximating this ideal, that under Lord Curzon sowed the seeds of that widespread discontent, the bitter fruits of which are now being reaped by his successors? Another spell of the Curzonean *régime* will produce a situation which it is staggering to contemplate. It was on account of his partition of Bengal and other reactionary measures that anarchism appeared in this Presidency and elsewhere in India.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st Dec. 1916.

666. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, commenting on the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal, writes:—

Ibid. Lord Ronaldshay's views on Indian questions, as expressed in his books and speeches, will delight the soul of every ardent anti-Indian Anglo-Indian. It need hardly be stated that Lord Ronaldshay and the people of Bengal will never agree if he seeks to govern them in the spirit of these views. If the coming Governor rules the people with an iron rod, as the Anglo-Indian papers are asking him to do, he will not only not prove a blessing to the 45 millions in Bengal, but will create more seething discontent in this Presidency than already prevails. The antecedents of Lord Ronaldshay, the journal regrets, are not at all encouraging from the Indian point of view. As Aide-de-Camp to Lord Curzon, he must have imbibed, consciously or unconsciously, many autocratic ideas from that "superior purzon." His declared views on several Indian subjects leave no doubt that he is one of those reactionary politicians whose race, the journal was led to believe, had all but disappeared. Reviewing Lord Ronaldshay's speech on the Delhi changes in the House of Commons in June 1912, the journal states that, in His Lordship's opinion, the executive officers should on no account be distrusted, even when they do wrong, and the Government should not yield to popular "clamour and agitation." Perhaps His Lordship learnt this doctrine from Lord Curzon when he divided Bengal in spite of the opposition of the whole nation. If Lord Ronaldshay adheres to this view, adieu to all political agitation in Bengal. Lord Ronaldshay is emphatically opposed to the establishment of any Parliamentary institutions in India and to entrusting them with governing power. He is opposed even to the council form of government. He goes to the length of sharply criticising Lord Morley for his efforts in this direction, and yet he has not objected to accept the Governorship of Bengal, where this form of government prevails. He has nothing but contempt for the little band of liberal-minded Englishmen who are trying to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. He condemns the present University system and thinks that Indian unrest should be suppressed by a strong hand and not by conciliation. Apparently he has no love for the Indian press. As a member of the Indian Public Services Commission he showed no sympathy for Indian aspirations, though even Mr. Gokhale acknowledged that His Lordship was a very able and intelligent man. There is no doubt that Lord Ronaldshay has a strong personality and that he will try to overawe the members of his Council and have his own way in everything. Who knows, as the *Englishman* says, that his previous views have not been changed or modified by the cataclysm of the war?

BENGALUR,
3rd Dec. 1916.

667. The *Bengalee* writes:—The feeling in this province, and even outside it, against the appointment of Lord Ronaldshay as Governor of Bengal is growing. The journal does not think it is too late to reconsider the appointment. Bengal will not accept it meekly, and there is a strong feeling in favour of a public demonstration in condemnation of it. Does the

The feeling against Lord
Ronaldshay's appointment.

Ministry want the country to be plunged again into the vortex of another agitation?

668. The *Bengalee* writes:—When Lord Carmichael was appointed Governor of Bengal, he came here with the olive branch of peace in his hands. Bengal had passed through a period of unrest and agitation as the result of the partition of Bengal. Bengal had to be pacified, and the past blotted out. If a ruler with reactionary ideas is appointed as the head of the Government, the people are entitled to hold that it is a clear index, on the part of those responsible for the appointment, of the policy which it is intended to pursue. If a policy of reaction and of repression is to be in the ascendant in the counsels of the Government for the next five years, if the hopes of the past are to be blighted and blasted, if the unrest of the partition days is to be renewed, then there is reason to tremble for the fate of Bengal. If the Ministry in England do not wish to follow such a policy, the only open declaration they can make is by the cancellation of Lord Ronaldshay's appointment.

The policy underlying Lord Ronaldshay's appointment.

BENGALKE.
6th Dec. 1916.

669. The *Bengalee* writes:—It will be remembered that in his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 20th March last Lord Hardinge referred to the subject of Indian indentured labour. The despatch of the 15th October 1915 was also addressed by his Government to the Secretary of State. In one respect the publication of the despatch is well-timed, for it will help to draw public attention once again to an evil system for which there is no defence and no justification, and in condemnation of which the Government and the educated classes are absolutely united. In his despatch dated 3rd January 1913, Lord Crewe tried to make light of the national sentiment in India against indentured labour on the ground that the labourers themselves profited by the system. This view was combated by the Government of India by the just observation that the advantages did not appear while the cooly was actually serving under indenture, but only after his return to his country. The Government of India urged His Majesty's Government 'to remove a social stigma which is deeply resented by educated public opinion in India, and exposes to hostile criticism the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the sanction which they lend to a system entailing much unhappiness and moral degradation amongst certain classes of a population dependent on their care and protection. The one point on which the journal differs from Lord Hardinge's despatch is where a reference is made to "the heavy preoccupations of His Majesty's Government during the course of the war," and the probability of a final settlement of the Indian indentured labour question being postponed till after the conclusion of peace. On the contrary, the journal says that it must be settled now and during the currency of the war. Administrative and other constitutional reforms may be put off till after the conclusion of the war, but this matter will not brook further delay. It can no longer be tolerated that while thousands of Indians are shedding their blood in the defence of the Empire, several other hundreds or thousands of them should be found living in British colonies in a state not very far removed from helotry.

Indian indentured labour.

BENGALKE.
6th Dec. 1916.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

670. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—Why should not England follow the generous example of America towards the Philippines in her treatment of India? There can be no doubt that her original intention was to grant complete self-government to this country, otherwise the House of Commons would not have cheered Lord Macaulay when he declared that it would be bestowed on the Indian people. For their own benefit at least Englishmen must give Home Rule to the latter. India can never be a source of strength to the ruling race unless they remove her political bondage and make her a self-governing and self-reliant nation. The fact is now plain that if India had been a self-governing country

America and the Philippines.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA.
1st Dec. 1916.

like Canada or Australia, Germany, would have been defeated by this time, and a measure like conscription, so odious to English instincts, would not have been forced upon England.

13, ELYSIUM ROW,
CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1916.

F. P. McKINTY.

Special Assistant.